

Historic Even

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

سكزا من الامم

Table with exchange rates for various countries including US, Canada, UK, etc.

No. 34,400 40/93. LONDON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1993 ESTABLISHED 1887

SURRENDER

Moscow Hard-Liners Give Up After Military Assault; Dozens Die, and Parliament Building Is Left Ablaze

U.S. Warns Somalis of 'Forceful' Response

12 GIs Killed, Prisoner Shown on TV

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Les Aspin warned Monday that the United States would "respond forcefully" if captured U.S. servicemen were harmed in Somalia.



Hard-line defenders of the Russian parliament building walking behind a white flag of surrender Monday after they left the building to give themselves up. Buses took them away.

Yeltsin Bans Several Parties And Reimposes Censorship

By Margaret Shapiro Washington Post Service MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin routed his hard-line opponents in the Russian parliament Monday in a 10-hour barrage by tanks and armored personnel carriers that left dozens dead and hundreds injured.

End of an Episode: Problems Are Far From Over

By Steven Erlanger New York Times Service MOSCOW — Russia's counterrevolution has ended in fire and blood, but the dissent it reflected will not be cauterized by troops and tanks.

This Time, the Soldiers Knew They Would Shoot

By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Service MOSCOW — The tanks set out from Naro-Fominsk, 80 kilometers southwest of Moscow, at 3 A.M. Monday. As dawn broke, they roared through the night toward the capital.

SURRENDER

The United States is "standing firm" behind Boris Yeltsin, President Clinton said, adding that the Russian leader had "no alternative but to try to restore order."

Kiosk

Aspin Said to Back Embattled Navy Chief WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Secretary Les Aspin has decided to retain Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d as chief of naval operations despite the recommendation of Navy Secretary John Dalton that he be dismissed for his handling of the Tailhook sexual harassment scandal.

EC Gives Its Support in Form of Trade Breaks

By Tom Buerkle International Herald Tribune LUXEMBOURG — The European Community gave its full backing to President Boris N. Yeltsin in his struggle with the Russian Parliament on Monday by agreeing to hold a quick meeting in Moscow with Mr. Yeltsin and pledging major trade concessions.

Will Trucks Go Over the Mountains? Pyrenean Bears Are in Way

By Marliese Simons New York Times Service ACCOUS, France — With their mighty walls stretching from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, the Pyrenees hold some of Western Europe's last wild spaces. Royal eagles and great Egyptian vultures dip along glaciers and waterfalls. And amid the rangy pine forests the last few bears in France are fighting for survival.

Table with market data including Dow Jones, Trib Index, and New York Dollar exchange rates.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Victory for Yeltsin as His War Becomes Harder to Win

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Boris Yeltsin's decision to blast and burn his opponents out of their Moscow stronghold conjures up for friends the imagery of a cook breaking eggs for an omelet — a spasm of contained violence necessary to prevent another Bolshevik revolution. Yeltsin opponents will (mistakenly) see the assault on the Russian White House as a replay of Tiananmen Square.

with quick, democratic elections for a new parliament and for the presidency, to restore his moral authority and legitimacy. He deserves Western support toward that end. But the holding of those elections will depend on the cooperation of the regional authorities who want to weaken or abolish Moscow's control over them.

Russian White House, the military's new influence over Mr. Yeltsin had become apparent in two areas of strong concern to America and its allies. Those are the requests by Poland and other ex-Soviet satellites to join NATO, and the growing involvement of the Russian military in the conflicts on Russia's southern rim.

struck a Faustian bargain with Defense Minister Pavel Grachev lies in the now open assertion of the Russian military about Russian interests in the conflicts in Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan and other ex-Soviet republics in Central Asia. General Grachev intended for Mr. Yeltsin this week after refusing to do so in March. Mr. Yeltsin is apparently giving General Grachev a free hand in the south.

Taking Care of the Children

A recent report issued by the United Nations Children's Fund demonstrates that enormous progress has been made in a single generation in improving the health, educational opportunities and general welfare of the world's children. Related figures on maternal health, the status of women and the availability of family planning services are also encouraging. Since 1960, average real incomes in the developing world have doubled, child death rates have been cut in half, and life expectancy has gone up by a third.

opposed to formulas, which are expensive and easily contaminated by nuclear water. However, the report does more than recount stories of worldwide achievements. It also highlights problems still present among children in the industrialized world and identifies areas of need in the United States that cannot be ignored. In America, it is rare for children to die of diarrhea, measles or polio. But infant mortality rates are still shockingly high, and geographic and racial differences in these statistics should enable the Clinton administration to pinpoint areas where the most help is needed.

The Squeeze Is on Libya

Talks with Libya have produced revised international tactics aimed at bringing to Western trial the two intelligence agents suspected of blowing the Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1989. The greatest skepticism that Moammar Gadhafi has earned by his deceptions and evasions keeps the parties from counting on his delivery of the pair. Nonetheless, there is an undeniable buzz in the air that United Nations sanctions have cornered and hurt the Libyan leader and induced him to seek an early face-saving way out.

The new resolution also would lift all sanctions upon the suspects' surrender. It would reinstate these penalties if Libya failed to meet further court demands for compensating the Pan Am 103 families and renouncing terrorism. Colonel Gadhafi has been making broad attempts to work his way back into international favor. Egypt, for one, has used its regional prominence and its status as an Arab country open to the West to facilitate accommodation. The diplomacy has produced a full dose of something-for-nothing fakery, but now comes a Libyan offer to let the two intelligence agents go on trial in Scotland, in whose airspace the crime occurred, if the two concur. The notion that the regime would delicately defer to its hired thugs is laughable. Nobody will trust Colonel Gadhafi's word. But the possibility must be left open — and exploited — that he is looking for a way to make a hard retreat.

The Russians' Road to Democracy Looks Longer Than Before

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — It is time to ask whether Bill Clinton and almost all the other leaders of the West have been getting Russia badly wrong. The violence in Moscow should radically change everybody's calculations about that unhappy country. The hope that Boris Yeltsin could smoothly carry out a "coup for democracy" is now seriously damaged. And the belief that the democracies of the West were right to support his closure of parliament, an undoubtedly unconstitutional act, suddenly looks more hazardous.

thuggery that so often, alas, accompany the birth of freedom; some by the apocalyptic disappearance of Russia's empire. The new poor, the bruised patriots, the people suddenly nervous about gangsters — they add up to a lot of voters.

Too Hard on Immigrants

Palestinians and Israelis are groping toward peace, but U.S. immigration officials still treat some Palestinian immigrants with suspicion and seek to deport them for their ideological beliefs alone. After the recent rapprochement in the Middle East, about 70 prominent law professors have now urged Attorney General Janet Reno to rethink a backward policy.

deportation of aliens who were merely affiliated with a group advocating world communism. In 1990 Congress gutted the ideological content of McCarran-Walter — the provisions that made a suspect guilty by association — while preserving the government's right to deport those who engage in or give "material support" to the conduct of terrorist activities.

Watch for a Prosperous China Soon

By David K. P. Li

HONG KONG — Cast yourself forward 24 years to the year 2017. We are in Shanghai, home to 20 million people and second only to Hong Kong as China's financial center. Since 1998, China's growth rates have averaged more than 9 percent. China is now the largest economy in the world and a senior member of the Group of Eight leading industrial powers.

pragmatic economic reforms begun by the patriarch Deng Xiaoping in 1978. They mobilized an astronomical savings base while creating a belief in achievable prosperity. The result was a dynamic work ethic.

Other Comment

Blood on Moscow's Streets

It is too soon to know how the Russian president will profit from the bitter victory he seems to be winning. Even as he accelerates reforms, he will have to find a way to bring back to democracy's camp those who formed the bulk of the irregular "national Bolshevik" coalition that sought to chase him from power.

regime. It is a choice between a clear commitment to reform and a step back toward chauvinism and hyperinflation under a parliamentary leader elected in the Soviet era. May Mr. Yeltsin prevail.

No, Turbulence in China Is Inevitable

By Marc Faber

HONG KONG — The problems China has been facing since it embarked on its modernization program in 1978 have now become more visible. Even the incorrigible optimists who make up most of Hong Kong's financial community are recognizing that China is in trouble, despite their self-interest in promoting investments on the mainland via the colony.

ferent autonomous regions, as happened in the former Soviet Union, or become a military dictatorship. The United States in the last century did not become the richest country in the world because of cheap labor but because it attracted leading inventors and innovators on whose work industrial development rested. With few exceptions, China's low level of education and its unattractive environment for academics has resulted in a brain drain that will retard technological progress and future economic expansion.

International Herald Tribune advertisement listing editorial staff: KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, RICHARD MCCLEAN, JOHN VINOCCUR, WALTER WELLS, SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR, CHARLES MITCHELL-MORE, DEPUY EDITORS, CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor, ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages, JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor, RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher, RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher, JUANITA CASPARI, International Advertising Director, ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe, Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons

Backing the Wrong Man

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — When the Chinese government called in the troops and hundreds of protesters were killed in Tiananmen the West called it a massacre. When the Thai government did the same thing in Bangkok we quickly forgot about it. When Boris Yeltsin does the same in Moscow Western governments call it a victory for democracy.

the Russian problem. Forces of good are seen as battling the forces of evil. This caricature is combined with conventional wisdom and shallow realpolitik to produce a recommendation that pleases the politicians.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Mystery Solved

PARIS — The murderer of Mme. Daly in the rue Bouchardon on Tuesday [Oct. 3], as reported in the Herald yesterday, has been discovered. It was her husband. It will be remembered that Mme. Daly was found when her husband returned from work. Her head had been battered with a heavy candlestick, a sum of money had disappeared from a wardrobe and the door of the apartment was left open, the key in the keyhole. It was at first presumed that the crime was the work of a burglar.

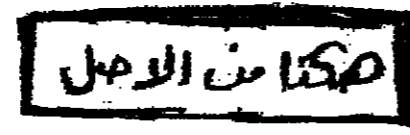
Major-General R. L. Bullard's corps. An advance from two to four miles was made on a wide front in this attack, and positions of great importance were captured despite the resistance of a desperate foe.

1943: Advance in Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AIRS — [From our New York edition] British 8th Army troops effected a swift amphibious action yesterday [Oct. 3] on the Adriatic coast of Italy, captured the town of Termoli and repulsed counterattacks by German forces trying to drive them out of their beachhead. By this move the 8th Army, which has not been encountering strong resistance in its drive up the east coast, advanced its front another seventeen miles in one jump. Although details of this new attack from the sea have not been released, it was announced that troops engaged in the operation already were in touch with the main body of the army coming up by land.

1918: American Success

PARIS — The American forces between the Argonne and the Meuse resumed their offensive operations yesterday [Oct. 4] and won further splendid successes in a brilliant drive carried out by troops from Illinois, Wisconsin, western Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, together with Regular troops belonging to



OPINION

The Confidence-Destroyers Are Trying Israel's Patience

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Last week, as a U.S.-sponsored "donors conference" pledged billions to develop Gaza and the West Bank, Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization rejected the Clinton plea to end the boycott designed to stunt the growth of Israel.

The Arab economic war not only denies Arab markets to Israelis, but — in its secondary boycott — has effectively frightened all but a tiny percentage of the world's thousand largest companies from investing or locating in Israel. And not just in oil-dependent Japan: Ask your favorite global bank if it has a branch in Tel Aviv — you will be directed to Cairo or Beirut.

Two years ago, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt expressed his confidence, echoed by the Baker State Department, that a cessation of new Israeli settlements would lead to the boycott's end. When Yitzhak Rabin was elected, he stopped the settlements; the boycott goes on.

At the White House ceremony where Mr. Rabin shook hands with Yasser Arafat, Bill Clinton pointedly called for "ending boycotts." Sixteen days later, Secretary of State Warren Christopher met with the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al Faisal, in New York to say that "now is the time for a concrete response . . . — the president wants demonstrable progress now."

The Saudi protested that "elements of secondary and tertiary aspects have been fixed at your urging" and that before "premature removal . . . more needs to be seen on the ground." When Mr. Christopher pressed, the Saudi promised only that the primary boycott would be "on the table for the Arab League."

Next day, Sept. 30, the secretary met in Washington with the Saudi and other Arab foreign ministers to pass the bat for the P.L.O. When he brought up the boycott, the Gulf state leaders insisted that "Syria must take the first step," which gave Hafiz Assad a veto on an Arab response to Israel's concession. His Damascus newspaper last week called for Arabs to "tighten rather than abolish the boycott."

"No, now," Mr. Christopher persisted vainly. "Arab states cannot continue to raise the ante." All he got back was that the league would "assess future steps." The P.L.O.'s man in Washington, Yasser Abed Rabbo, promptly told reporters that the boycott should remain until Israel settled claims on Jerusalem.

Why didn't the United States link its half-billion dollar pledge to an end to the boycott? One reason is that Shimon Peres did not condition Israel's own \$75 million donation on Arab reciprocity during Mr. Christopher's card-calling. The U.S. Congress should link U.S. aid to an end to the boycott.

I asked Mr. Peres for his reaction to this thumb-in-the-eye to his strategy of sustained unilateral concession.

"We view peace as a process of give

and take," he replied on Friday. "Israel has given. It decided to stop settlements. The Arabs said they would put an end to the boycott in return. Israel lived up to its commitment; the Arabs did not."

"The Arabs then argued that — should Israel recognize the P.L.O. — they would 'stop turning their backs' on Israel. No such thing has happened."

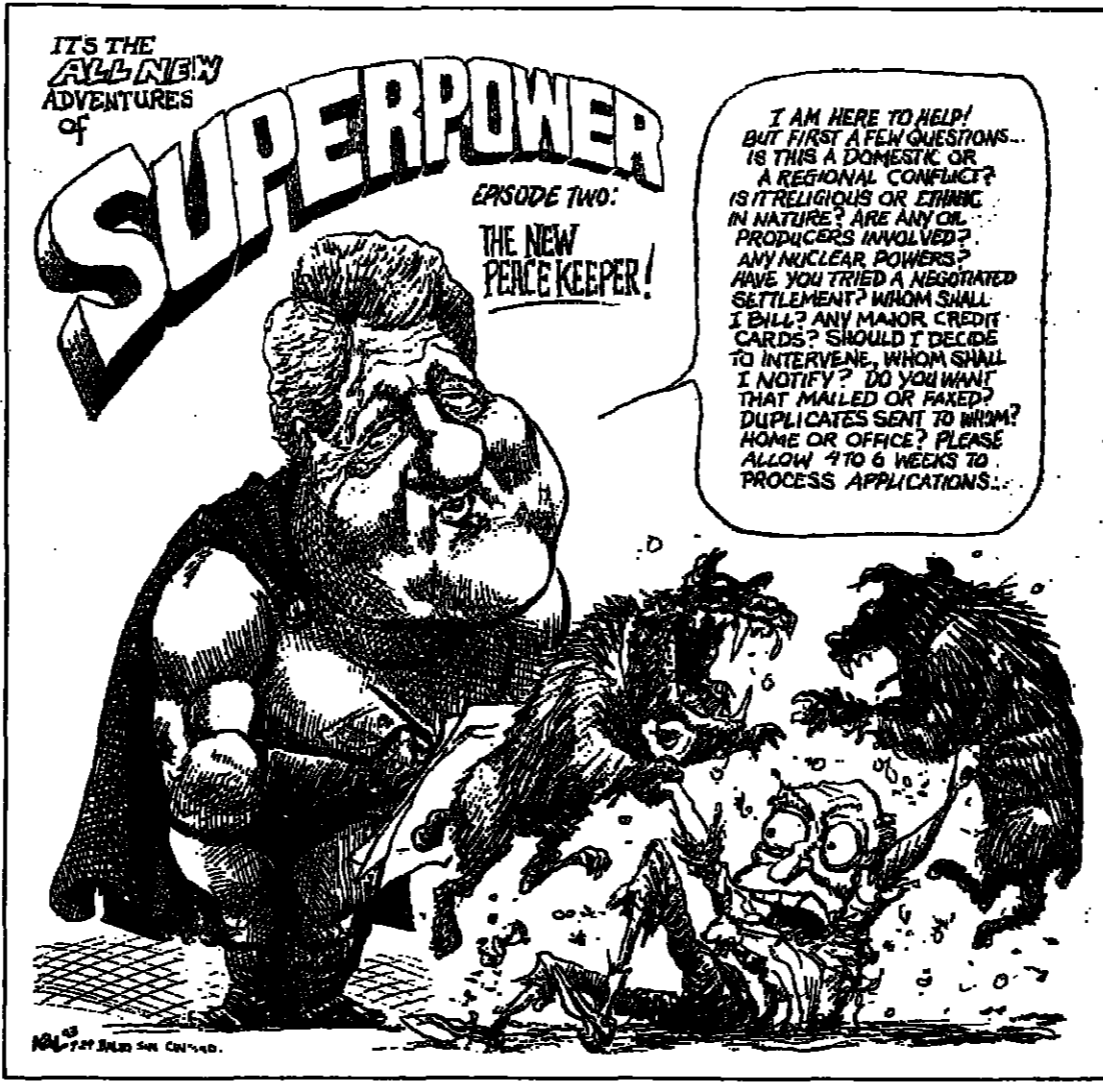
"Peace is a matter of both mutuality and public conduct," states Mr. Peres. "It is impossible for one party to take its positions publicly with the other party applauding it in private. If this continues to be the case, Israel will view the Arab side as responsible for stowing and even endangering the continuation of the peace process."

Tough words. He then went on television to eagerly shake the hand of Jordan's Prince Hassan, who said afterward: "To those who have said the boycott is economic warfare, I would say removing the boycott is economic suicide."

Where are the denunciations of intransigence from doves now? Does anyone see the paradox in Israel and America helping make the P.L.O. financially strong enough to encourage Arab dictators to wage economic war on Israel?

"I am confident that in the course of time," Bill Clinton said, "we will get the boycott lifted." After the West Bank withdrawal. After the Golan give-back. After the division of Jerusalem. After the dismantling of Israel's nuclear deterrent. Such is "the course of time."

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Trade: To Agree or Not

Regarding "Cool the France-Bashing" (Opinion, Oct. 1) by Jean-Pierre Brunet: Mr. Brunet is absolutely right: Nothing is agreed upon until everything is — just as nothing is disagreed on until everything is. This holds for the Uruguay Round of trade talks as it does for any complex international negotiation. In the end, each partner must look at the final package and, in the light of its best understanding of its overall national interests, decide whether to accept.

Thus I am perplexed by the French insistence, expressed at the highest levels, that if the so-called Blair House agreement (or "pre-agreement," according to a neologism being used in some circles) is part of the final package, then

that package will then be unacceptable and subject to a French veto. This seems to be putting preconditions on the overall accord and thus judging the package before all components are known, contrary to the principle that nothing is agreed (or disagreed) until everything is.

JOHN E. RAY,
Fontenay-Tresigny, France.
The writer is a former assistant U.S. trade representative.

In your discussions of the GATT issue, please take into consideration the fears of French farmers. They are being asked to reduce their production to promote a very doubtful world prosperity under the auspices of GATT.

LOUIS de GEOFFRE,
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

should have realized that the UN under his leadership has failed Croatia completely. The Serbian shelling of Croatian cities and the destruction of the lives of innocent Croats is going on daily, literally over the heads of UN peacekeeping forces.

Perhaps Mr. Butros Ghali should be reminded that Croats, especially those living within reach of Serbian shells, without running water or electricity, have exhausted their tolerance for analytical frameworks, diplomatic jargon and bureaucratic inefficiency. They would like to see concrete action, so they can return to their homes and rebuild their lives. Unless the UN is prepared to disarm the Serbs, it is wrong for Mr. Butros Ghali to ask Croatia to surrender the right of self-defense to the UN.

DAVOR MARTINOVICH,
Toronto.

many people must have been thinking. Here we have the signing ceremony for a fragile and still uncertain Mideast peace. How does the U.S. government respond? To inflate it into an overwhelming Hollywood-style extravaganza.

As a homesick American, I had been glued to my television screen. My heart sank at the very first words: the announcer blaring out, as if in a vaudeville revue, "Ladies and Gentlemen, Tipper GORE!" There she was, bouncing out in her mini-skirt like a high school cheerleader. I couldn't help but cringe.

I began to fear that Mr. Clinton, ever the performer, might march in with Yitzhak Rabin on one arm and Yasser Arafat on the other, doing a kick-step. I am not saying that signing the agreement in Washington was the wrong idea. It put the U.S. government solidly behind this peace effort. All I am asking is why they had to ham it up.

"Please!" I would have liked to tell President Clinton: "This is not our day. It is their day — the Israelis' and the Palestinians'."

ROSE E. GONZALEZ,
Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Spain.

The UN and Croatia

Instead of rebuffing Croatia's demand for tough action to disarm the Serbs and accusing Zagreb of "willfully misreading" the UN raison d'être, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali

A Really Big Show

Regarding "Right Idea, Wrong Site" (Letters, Sept. 15) from Yehudi Menuhin: Mr. Menuhin, long a towering force in life and art, has put into words what so

What Are Chinese Doing To Our Tibetan Friend?

By Melissa Mathison

JACKSON, Wyoming — In April 1992, my husband Harrison Ford and I visited Lhasa, the capital of ancient Tibet. We were doing research for a film I am writing about the early years of the Dalai Lama, beginning in 1937, when he was recognized as the 14th spiritual and temporal leader of Tibet, and ending in 1949, with the brutal invasion of his country by China.

We were met at the airport outside Lhasa by Gendun Rinchen, one of the

word of anguished Tibetan women who say that they have been the victim of forced abortions and sterilizations.

Perhaps worst, by offering incentives to Chinese citizens to immigrate, China is said to have deliberately made the Tibetans a minority in their country.

Before we left Lhasa, Harrison and I had a drink with the Chinese vice governor, a charming man. The hotel personnel, all Chinese, could not have been nicer. One can visit Lhasa and have no idea of the despair of a Tibetan's life.

"They have made us fear one another," Mr. Rinchen had said. He told us a disturbing story: He was eating dinner at a friend's home, and they were reminiscing about their childhoods. The friend's teenage children came into the room, and they immediately cut short the conversation.

In a country where neighbors and family members are encouraged to inform on one another, where the mere possession of a book by the Dalai Lama or the display of a Tibetan flag can lead to years in prison, fear is a constant.

The day we left Tibet, we gave Gendun Rinchen our address and said we would be back. What could we do for him? He gave us his business card.

"If you receive word that I am in trouble, will you try to help me?"

On May 30 of this year, we heard that he had been arrested two weeks before in the middle of the night by the Chinese State Security Police.

The Tibetan Information Network, a human rights group based in London, believes that the police found a letter in his tiny apartment addressed to a European delegation then visiting the country on a human rights fact-finding mission. The note contained the names of Tibetans being held on political charges. These names are state secrets.

Gendun Rinchen's penalty for "stealing state secrets" could be death.

Today we do not know where he is, how he is, if he is even still alive. We received an unconfirmed report that he is being held in a maximum-security military prison outside Lhasa.

In August, Senator Max Baucus of Montana visited Lhasa and asked to see Mr. Rinchen. His request was denied.

The deputy party secretary, Rak Dhi, told the senator that our friend had "stolen many confidential materials for a long time," "coaxed people to overthrow our present system" and that he "favored the independence of Tibet."

Mr. Rinchen did not speak to us of overthrowing his government or of Tibetan independence. His concern appeared to be much more basic: the treatment of human beings.

Now he may be one of the Tibetans he has worked so hard to save.

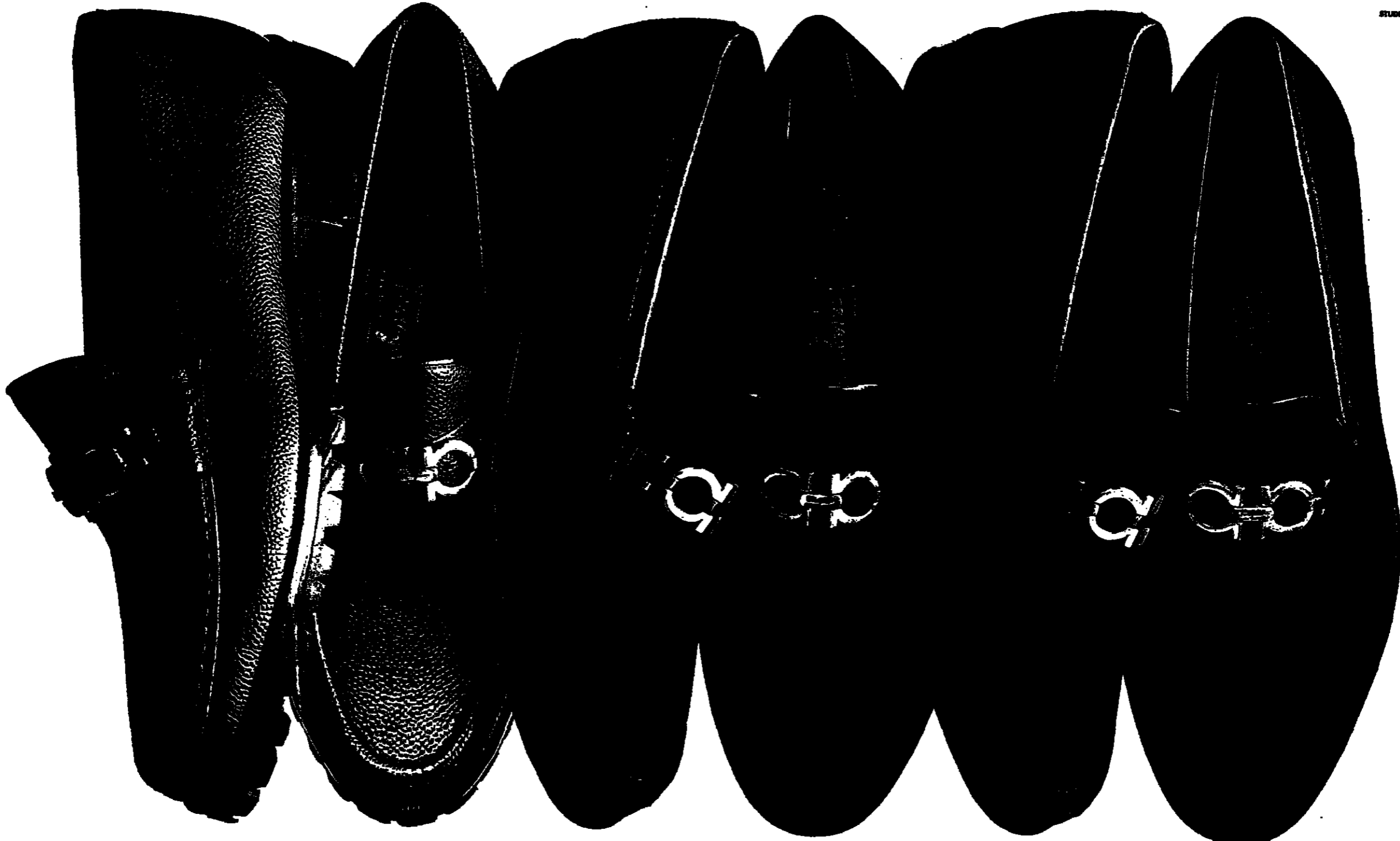
Later, Harrison and I retraced a part of the route the Dalai Lama had taken on his final escape in the winter of 1959 from the Chinese assault on Lhasa, which ended in the massacre of thousands of Tibetans. Mr. Rinchen told me what he remembered, what he had heard of the time before the occupation. I told him what I had learned. Some of it was new to him. His country's history is no longer taught in Tibet.

The last major uprising took place in 1989. The Chinese Army patrolled the streets for 13 months. Today, you don't see many policemen or soldiers on the streets of Lhasa. Mr. Rinchen told us that they now wear civilian clothing and use video cameras for surveillance.

From the Potala, the hilltop monastery where the young Dalai Lama once watched picnickers with his telescope, you can see two of Lhasa's four prisons. According to Amnesty International, they hold hundreds of Tibetan political prisoners. The prisoners are often held incommunicado, interrogated and tortured. No one knows how many prisons and labor camps are spread across Tibet.

There are unconfirmed reports that China has been dumping its nuclear waste in Tibet. And there is only the

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



Salvatore Ferragamo

Firenze Piazza S. Trinita, 5R Milano Via Montenapoleone, 20/5 Roma Via Condotti, 66 Napoli Piazza dei Martiri, 60 Torino Via Roma, 108 Capri Via Vittorio Emanuele, 27 Paris 45 Avenue Montaigne Bordeaux Roud Point de l'Intendance London 24 Old Bond Street München Maximiliansstrasse, 29 Zürich Bleicherweg, 8 New York 730 Fifth Avenue Palm Beach 200 Worth Avenue Beverly Hills 357 North Rodeo Drive San Diego The Paladino, 777 Front Street Vancouver 918 Robson Street Tokyo From 1st, Minami-Aoyama 5-Chome Osaka Nankai South Tower Hotel, The Tower Plaza Hong Kong Mandarin Oriental, The Peninsula Singapore The Paragon, 290 Orchard Road Kuala Lumpur Hilton Hotel Jakarta Sogo Department Store, Plaza Indonesia Bangkok Dusit Thani Hotel Manila Rustan Department Store, Makati Seoul Galleria Department Store, 148 Abukjung-Dong, Kangnam-Ku Taipei 143 Fo-Shing North Road

مكوزا من الأصل

South Korea Agrees to Talks With North

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEOUL — South Korea on Monday accepted a North Korean proposal for talks on the issues dividing them, including nuclear arms, a government statement said.
 Prime Minister Hwang In Sung of South Korea conveyed his acceptance in a telephone message to his North Korean counterpart, Kang Song San, who had suggested a meeting in Panmunjon on Tuesday, the statement said.
 A three-member South Korean delegation, led by Deputy Unification Minister Song Young Dae, will be sent to discuss, among other things, exchanging special envoys charged with resolving nuclear issues, it said.
 "This should provide a major impetus to the solution of the nuclear issue, the resumption of the suspended South-North high-level talks and the resolution of other issues pending between the South and the North," Mr. Hwang said.
 The talks will be the first official inter-Korean contact since President Kim Young Sam of South Korea was sworn into office in February.

A breakthrough on the inter-Korea contact was made Saturday when North Korea dropped several conditions, including a demand that Seoul promise to halt joint military exercises with the United States, officials said.
 North Korea also put aside its demand that South Korea pledge not to seek an alliance with the United States and other countries to put pressure on it over nuclear disputes.
 However, in a show of recalcitrance on Monday, North Korea rejected a resolution adopted at the general assembly of the International Atomic Energy Agency urging Pyongyang to resolve nuclear disputes by accepting outside inspections.
 In Pyongyang, the Foreign Ministry said that North Korea "decidedly rejects the resolution," which it described "as wanton encroachment" on its sovereignty and part of "the insidious political offensive designed to put international pressure on it."
 (AP, Reuters)

Japan Voices Concern
Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan voiced deep concern on Monday over North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program and said that Japan would work closely with other countries to resolve the issue, Reuters said.
 "On North Korean issues, we are really concerned about alleged development of missiles and nuclear weapons," Mr. Hosokawa said in the Diet.
 He added, "We will have close contacts with other countries concerned to deal with the issue."
 Japan and the United States recently began talks on a project to set up a joint anti-ballistic missile defense system to shield Japan from possible North Korean nuclear attack.
 Mr. Hosokawa told the Diet on Monday, however, that Japan and the United States had not reached any conclusion on whether to develop such a defense system.



SOUTH AFRICA RALLY — Demonstrators carried posters of the slain South African Communist Party leader Chris Hani on Monday near the Rand Supreme Court, where the trial of his accused assassins got under way. At least 43 people, meanwhile, were shot, stabbed or hacked to death over the weekend in Natal Province and the black townships of Johannesburg, the police said.

Quake's Numbing Aftermath

Drained Indian Soldiers Continue Digging Out Bodies

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service
SASTUR, India — Each morning Lieutenant Kartik Datt dispatches his men on a gruesome scavenger hunt amidst the rocky ruins and putrid odors of a town transformed into a giant rubbish heap by the earthquake last week in central India.
 "The villagers have all fled," said the 21-year-old Indian Army officer who commands the troops shoveling through the wreckage of this town, which once was home to 10,000 residents. "There is nobody to tell us where the bodies are—if we find a stink, we go in and take a body out."
 Five days after tremors demolished two dozen towns and villages, killed thousands of people as they slept and damaged structures in almost 100 other villages, the search for bodies entombed in the collapsed stone houses has become increasingly difficult.
 Stunned survivors hauled thousands of dead relatives out of the rubble and burned them atop hundreds of funeral pyres across this bucolic agricultural belt in the first day after the quake before army troops arrived.
 Now, grieving families have retreated to nearby emergency camps or to the homes of friends and relatives in villages that survived the quake. It has left the most devastated villages eerily deserted except for the soldiers doggedly moving rocks, journalists and curious onlookers from nearby towns.
 For most of the soldiers, the task has been emotionally numbing.
 Sergeant Bhaban Daimary, 38, a grimy bandana pulled tightly over his nose and face, said he had pulled so many dead bodies from the earthquake wreckage of the last five days that "I became emotionless."
 "There was no feeling," he said.
 Government authorities still do not have an accurate death toll. Officials said late Monday that 9,454 bodies had been retrieved and buried or buried in mass graves. It was about the same number they announced two days ago, even though the excavation work has been continuing steadily.

Indian government news organizations continued to inflate the death figures, with one news service reporting 35,000 fatalities, but Maharashtra's chief minister, Sharad Pawar, said Monday that he expected the final death count to be about 12,000.
 While government authorities and relief agencies have switched their focus from towns that have ceased to exist to the scramble to provide food, clothes, medicine and emergency shelter to the thousands left homeless by the quake, army troops persist with the tedious process of combing through the rubble with pickaxes and shovels.
 Although government officials announced Monday that the search for bodies was 95 percent complete, visits to several villages indicated that the excavation work was far from over.
 Lieutenant Datt, who commands the company of infantry soldiers shoveling through the ruins of Sastur, once a town of about 10,000 residents, said he feared that most of the bodies that remain buried in the debris represented families in which no one survived.
 Villagers told Lieutenant Datt that they had burned 1,000 bodies in the first day after the disaster. Family members led his soldiers to another 150 bodies when the military arrived Friday, the day after the quake. By Saturday, most of the villagers had collected the meager possessions they could find amid the rubble of their homes and soldiers found 80 bodies, most of them by odors coming from beneath the rubble.
 The poor construction of the stone houses in this farming region was not the only reason for the high death toll. In towns like Sastur, rambling houses were stacked high above the narrow lanes of the village. When the homes collapsed, they not only buried those inside but also obliterated the narrow roadways, sealing escape routes for those who managed to run out of their houses.
 Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao visited the earthquake zone Monday for the first time and told homeless villagers at one stop that "we will resettle all of you," adding that the government would "design quake-proof houses for you."

Sihanouk Offers An Advisory Role To Khmer Rouge

Agence France-Press
PHNOM PENH — King Norodom Sihanouk left for China on Monday, saying the Khmer Rouge would become advisers to the new Cambodian government after talks next month.
 "They will be advisers," he said as he boarded an Air Koryo jet put at his disposal by the North Korean government, which flew him to Beijing to continue medical treatment for a prostate tumor.
 "There will be discussions between the royal government and the Khmer Rouge in November," he said. "In November, you will know the result."
 King Sihanouk had spent 10 days in Cambodia, where he ratified the constitution reinstating him as monarch. He met on Friday with the Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan.
 Khieu Samphan offered to integrate his guerrillas into the national army in exchange for an advisory role and the establishment of a commission to monitor a cease-fire, Khmer Rouge officials said.

Romania Joins Europe Body
Agence France-Press
STRASBOURG, France — The Council of Europe's ministerial council on Monday endorsed the membership of Romania as the 32nd country to join the body, which was founded in 1949. Hungary abstained from the vote.

It's easy to subscribe in Austria
 just call: 0660-8155
 or fax: 06609-694894

Hong Kong Press Receives a Warning

The Associated Press
HONG KONG — Journalists in Hong Kong face a bleak future after China takes over the colony in 1997, a gathering of leading foreign press executives was told Monday.
 Daisy Li, head of the Hong Kong Journalists Association, said that with the arrest of Xi Yang, a Hong Kong journalist, on security grounds while he was on assignment in Beijing, "the signal sent by the Chinese government is now very clear: Hong Kong journalists have to behave themselves, otherwise retribution is likely."
 Mr. Xi works for the Hong Kong newspaper Ming Pao.
 Mr. Xi, who was detained six days ago, has not been allowed to

meet relatives or representatives of his newspaper, Miss Li said. Chinese authorities have refused to spell out their suspicions, other than to say the state security law and theft of banking secrets are involved.
 Mr. Xi was the second Hong Kong-based journalist arrested in a year.
 The Hong Kong press, among the liveliest in Asia, has always had to cope with restrictions imposed by the British colonial government, and things are likely to worsen after 1997, Miss Li said.
 "It is like a gunman pointing a loaded pistol at the media with his finger on the trigger and yet at the same time guaranteeing that he will never really pull the trigger," she said.
 The laws, although seldom used, remain in Hong Kong's lawbooks. "And who can guarantee that the post-1997 government will not pull the trigger and cause heavy casualties among journalists?" she asked.
 Miss Li also spoke of a growing perception in Hong Kong that some of its leading press outlets are being bought up by pro-Chinese businessmen who are eager to extend their markets into China and will tailor editorial lines accordingly.
 "Pressure is growing on newspaper proprietors to ensure that they are not seen to be anti-Beijing," she said.
 Miss Li was addressing the start of a two-day meeting of the World Press Freedom Committee, a Washington-based affiliation of 35 journalistic organizations worldwide.
 The committee chairman, Harold W. Andersen, former head of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, said, "We are concerned at reports that colonial-era laws could be resurrected to restrict news media after reversion of Hong Kong to China in 1997, that some journalists already have begun to practice self-censorship and that the principles of a free press appear to face a challenge."

Thais Prepare for U.S. Attack on Libyan Plants

The Associated Press
BANGKOK — The government has alerted Thai embassies in Greece and other Mediterranean nations to help Thai workers in case of a U.S. attack on Libyan chemical plants, the official Radio Thailand said Monday.
 The United States has charged

that Libya is making plans to produce mustard gas and other chemical weapons in its chemical plants. The broadcast said more than 22,000 Thais were employed in Libya. The government has allocated 216 million baht (\$8.6 million) for the repatriation plan.
 Labor agencies have recruited thousands of laborers, domestic workers, drivers and professionals for work in prosperous Middle Eastern countries.
 Thailand pulled out thousands of Thai workers in Iraq before the 1991 Gulf War.
 Tensions also are running high over the Libyan foreign minister's refusal on Friday to set a surrender date for two suspects in the 1988 bombing of a Pan American World Airways jetliner over Scotland.
 The United States, Britain and France, acting through the United Nations, have threatened tougher action against Libya if it does not turn over the suspects.

PATEK PHILIPPE
 GENEVE
 WATCHMAKERS TO LADIES SINCE 1856

Golden Ellipse - Ref. 4830, Water-resistant to 25 m Yellow gold 18-carat

طابا من الامال

010

STATESIDE / THE DOMESTIC AGENDA

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Republican Leader Won't Seek a 20th Term

PEORIA, Illinois — Representative Robert H. Michel, the House Republican leader for 13 years, said Monday that he would not seek a 20th term next year. He expressed frustration with politicians who are "trashing" Congress.

"To our friends in the media, you'll be happy to hear you won't have to ask me any more whether I'll be running again, said Mr. Michel, 70, at a hometown news conference. "The answer is simply, 'no.'"

Had George Bush won re-election, I would have felt obligated to see his administration through and capped my career with 40 years in the House," he said. "I don't have that obligation now."

Mr. Michel was first elected to Congress in 1956. He was elected House Republican leader in 1980 and re-elected six more times. Before that, he served in two other leadership positions: Republican whip and chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee.

"I never went to Congress with the idea of trashing that institution," Mr. Michel said. He did not name anyone who he believed was guilty of doing so.

In Washington, a longtime associate of Mr. Michel's dismissed as "overblown" suggestions that Mr. Michel was retiring because of the likelihood of a challenge for the leadership post from Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia. Mr. Gingrich is an outspoken conservative.

"That certainly was a factor in his being a bit frustrated, but the overwhelming factor is just that he has been in public life so long he just decided it was time to play some golf and enjoy things more," said the Michel associate. (AP)

Quayle, Notebook in Hand, Hounds Reporters

WASHINGTON — Former Vice President Dan Quayle got high marks last week in his new career as a reporter. Mr. Quayle was in town, and turned the tables on the press by interviewing reporters who once interviewed him.

Mr. Quayle, who returned to his home state of Indiana after the 1992 election, is writing a book about his years as vice president and seems to be actually researching it himself: an oddity for a high-profile book author these days.

He says that he is well along in the writing but that the hardest thing for him to write about is his nearly always awful relations with the press. He is asking reporters to explain to him, "What happened to me?"

By several accounts, the former vice president — with no visible entourage and with notebook in hand — was doing a very credible job of making like a reporter.

Sources said that he asked probing questions about how he was treated and about whether the mass media's views of him were so firmly fixed early on that there was no way for him to recover.

Mr. Quayle went so far as to set up some interviews himself and even offered to call back and check quotes with people before they were published. (NYT)

Canadian Prime Minister Attacks Separatism

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Kim Campbell attacked Quebec separatism as a false dream in a bid to salvage her troubled campaign to keep the Conservatives in power in general elections on Oct. 25.

In a campaign debate, she accused Lucien Bouchard, leader of the separatist Bloc Quebecois, of seeking to sabotage the federal government in Ottawa by working for the election of members of Parliament whose only goal was to break up the country.

"You are not there to defend the interests of Quebec; all you are there for is Quebec independence," she asserted. (Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

Marjorie R. Hershey, a professor of political science at Indiana University on lawmakers who retire rather than face uphill battles to win re-election: "The two clearest causes of retirement in advance of possible defeat are restricting and scandal. Voters don't have much knowledge of specific votes our members cast, but scandals often have more staying power in their thinking." (NYT)

Clinton Encourages Californians and Sells His Programs

By Gwen Ifill
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — President Bill Clinton has taken his domestic agenda on the road: his health-care plan, gun-control legislation and a trade agreement that he promises will create, not eliminate, jobs.

Mr. Clinton has also pledged to appoint to the federal bench only judges who would uphold the law allowing abortions, even if the judges are on record as being personally against it.

Declaring that his record as a supporter of abortion rights "is clear and unblemished," the president said Sunday in Sacramento, the capital of California, that he was considering at least two judicial nominees who oppose abortion.

"Some senators recommended judges to me who have been appointed who have questionable positions on that issue, but they're lower court judges," he said. "They have to uphold the law. If they won't do that, I won't appoint them."

Mr. Clinton's visit resembled a campaign whistle-stop tour. As he began the first of three days at work in California, he found himself fielding questions on everything from gay rights to job retraining.

At a raucous airport rally that began his visit, Mr. Clinton outlined his plan to ease some of the political discontent arising from the region's failing economy.

"We have got to focus on the economy of California, the state which has 12 percent of our nation's people but 25 percent of our nation's unemployed," he said.

The pressure to make a pitch to California also changed the nature of the president's television appearance, which was initially intended to be part of the administration's plan to educate the public about the universal health coverage it has proposed.

Instead, the 90-minute program, broadcast from a Sacramento television station, was a grab bag of issues and concerns, leaving him little room to lobby for his health care plan.

"We are in a time of great change," Mr. Clinton said at the start of the program. "You know that out here. You've benefited

from some of these changes in the last 10 years. Now you've suffered for the last three years from a lot of these economic changes."

The president suggested that one of the answers to the questions posed by this change was expanding security.

On health care, the questions were mostly the ones White House officials expected.

It was on other issues that Mr. Clinton was forced to be more specific. He called once again for passage of the so-called Brady bill, a measure that would impose a five-day waiting period on the purchase of handguns.

"Congress should not drag its feet," Mr. Clinton said.

"They have been debating this for two years. It is time to pass a crime bill. It is time to ban assault weapons, get them out of the hands of kids so the police can do their jobs and put more police on the street."

The president also offered a strong endorsement of the North American Free Trade Agreement, which he supports despite complaints from opponents who have maintained that it will drain the United States of critical jobs. He made the same case Monday in San Francisco, the second stop on his California tour.

Speaking to delegates at the annual AFL-CIO convention, Mr. Clinton said, "I would never knowingly do anything to cost America jobs."

In Sacramento, Mr. Clinton said that those who oppose the trade agreement "have some very good arguments, but they're arguing against things that happened for the last 12 years."

"They're arguing against the insecurity of the times our people have faced and the fact that our government has not responded to them," he said.

The president also said he supported efforts to stiffen controls on illegal immigration across the Mexican border.

"If we permit our laws to be regularly violated and flagrantly violated, and impose those costs on a state that has the biggest economic problems," he said, "I think we run the risk of undermining support for immigration, which I think is a very important American value." (NYT)



Mr. Clinton addressing a crowd in a hangar at McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento, California.

Number Of Poor Hits 30-Year High in U.S.

SUITLAND, Maryland — The number of poor Americans increased to 36.9 million last year, more than at any time since John F. Kennedy was president, the U.S. Census Bureau said Monday.

"This is the largest number of poor since 1963 when the total population was, of course, much smaller — about three-fourths as large as now," a bureau official said.

The median household income last year was \$30,786, slightly less than the \$31,034 recorded in 1991.

Altogether, 14.5 percent of the nation was officially defined as poor. In 1992, a family of four was considered poor if its income was \$14,335 or less.

That rate was virtually unchanged from the 14.2 percent the year before. It was the highest since 1983, when 15.2 percent were considered poor.

Robert Greenstein, executive director of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a Washington public-policy group, said poverty stayed high because the number of people without jobs was high.

"It's the combined effect of higher unemployment, a sharp increase in long-term unemployment, a continued decline in wages and sharp cuts in a number of states in basic safety-net programs," Mr. Greenstein said.

Unemployment in 1992 averaged 7.4 percent, higher than the 6.7 percent record in 1991, the year the recession ended.

Changes in the American family and economy are making it harder for poor people to raise their standard of living, said Demetra Nightingale, a research associate at The Urban Institute, a Washington research group.

The last time there were so many poor people was in 1962, when 38.6 million Americans were poor. Because the population was smaller, that was one American in five.

The rate began to drop sharply after 1964, when Congress enacted President Lyndon B. Johnson's "War on Poverty" program.

Throughout the 1970s, the poverty rate hovered between 11 percent and 12 percent. But in 1980, it hit 13 percent and since then has dipped below that level only once, in 1989, when the rate was 12.8 percent. (AP, Reuters)

Away From Politics

● Four Muslims accused of bombing the World Trade Center in New York went on trial Monday. The trial is expected to last three to four months.

● A Japanese citizens' group, led by the parents of a Japanese student who was shot to death in the United States a year ago, has collected 1.65 million signatures to press demands for U.S. gun control, the group said.

● A former Roman Catholic priest accused of molesting dozens of children three decades ago pleaded guilty to sexual assault as his victims watched in a crowded courtroom in New Bedford, Massachusetts. James A. Porter, 58, who left the priesthood in the 1970s, pleaded guilty to 41 counts.

● Two senior government officials have resigned after being accused in a report of lying and misleading the public after a botched raid on the Branch Davidian religious cult compound in Texas. Dan Harnett, 53, associate director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and Dan Conroy, 50, deputy associate ATF director, resigned Saturday, The Dallas Morning News reported. (Reuters, AP, AP)

Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

If you would like to receive further information on any of the advertisers in today's Education Special Report (pages 9-13), simply complete this coupon and send it to:

SOPHIE LEONARD, Advertising Department,
181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Adult/Executive Education France Tick box 1 Ecole Supérieure de Publicité <input type="checkbox"/> 2 MBA University <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Saint-Xavier University <input type="checkbox"/> 4 University of Hartford <input type="checkbox"/> Switzerland 5 AGSS American Graduate School of Business <input type="checkbox"/> 6 City University <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Int'l Center for Monetary & Banking Studies <input type="checkbox"/> U.S.A. 8 The American University <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Bowling Green State University <input type="checkbox"/> 10 University of Houston <input type="checkbox"/> Worldwide 11 Boston University <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Educational Testing Services <input type="checkbox"/> Colleges & Universities Belgium 13 European University <input type="checkbox"/> 14 Vesalius College <input type="checkbox"/> France 15 ABS Delaware <input type="checkbox"/> 16 American University of Paris <input type="checkbox"/> 17 Sorbonne <input type="checkbox"/> Germany 18 University of Maryland <input type="checkbox"/> Italy 19 American University of Rome <input type="checkbox"/> 20 John Cabot University <input type="checkbox"/> Monaco 21 University of Southern Europe <input type="checkbox"/> Spain 22 University of Cadix <input type="checkbox"/> Switzerland 23 American College of Switzerland <input type="checkbox"/> U.K. 24 American College in London <input type="checkbox"/> 25 Birbeck College <input type="checkbox"/> 26 London School of Journalism <input type="checkbox"/> U.S.A. 27 American World University <input type="checkbox"/> 28 Century University <input type="checkbox"/> Worldwide 29 Teikyo Westmar University <input type="checkbox"/>	Day & Boarding Schools France Tick box 30 Ecole Active Bilingue, Paris <input type="checkbox"/> 31 Ecole Active Bilingue, Lille <input type="checkbox"/> 32 Ecole <input type="checkbox"/> 33 The Leaman Bilingual School <input type="checkbox"/> 34 Lycée Marcel Roby <input type="checkbox"/> Germany 35 International School of Stuttgart <input type="checkbox"/> Holland 36 The Int'l Secondary School of Eindhoven <input type="checkbox"/> Italy 37 American School of Milan <input type="checkbox"/> Switzerland 38 Leyrain American School <input type="checkbox"/> 39 John F. Kennedy School <input type="checkbox"/> U.K. 40 Taxis <input type="checkbox"/> U.S.A. 41 Alabama Power and Light <input type="checkbox"/> 42 Highcroft School <input type="checkbox"/> 43 North Country School <input type="checkbox"/> 44 Oxford Academy <input type="checkbox"/> 45 Squaw Valley Academy <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel Management Schools France 46 Maxim's <input type="checkbox"/> Germany 47 Bildungsakademie Schloss Dammshaus <input type="checkbox"/> Switzerland 48 Hinn Hotel Institute Montreux <input type="checkbox"/> 49 Hosta <input type="checkbox"/> 50 Hotelcomant <input type="checkbox"/> 51 IHTH <input type="checkbox"/> U.K. 52 Schiller International University <input type="checkbox"/>	Language Schools Austria Tick box 53 Innsbruck International High School <input type="checkbox"/> Canada 54 Languages International <input type="checkbox"/> Europe 55 Ceran <input type="checkbox"/> France 56 La Cardere <input type="checkbox"/> 57 Institut d'Etudes Françaises <input type="checkbox"/> 58 Institut de Français <input type="checkbox"/> 59 Institut Parisien <input type="checkbox"/> 60 Version Française <input type="checkbox"/> Spain 61 Aliseda <input type="checkbox"/> 62 CIEC <input type="checkbox"/> Switzerland 63 Ecole Lemania <input type="checkbox"/> U.K. 64 Sels <input type="checkbox"/> Cooking Schools France 65 Gordon Bleu <input type="checkbox"/> 66 Ecole Gastronomique Française-Ritz Bocellier <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous France 67 American Boarding Schools Foundation <input type="checkbox"/> 68 ILC <input type="checkbox"/> 69 Patson's School of Design <input type="checkbox"/> Switzerland 70 Swiss Federation of Private Schools <input type="checkbox"/> U.S.A. 71 Florida Air Academy <input type="checkbox"/> 72 New York Film Academy <input type="checkbox"/> 73 School of Fashion Design <input type="checkbox"/> 74 St. John's Military School <input type="checkbox"/> West Indies 75 St. Georges University <input type="checkbox"/>
--	---	--

Name: _____ Address: _____
Tel.: _____ 5-10-93

It's not so lonely at the top.

FOCUS

Wellen DAX! Jede Woche 10.000 DM Gewinn

GELD

* As 3.1 million readers in Germany know, (Source: AWA '93, Spring '93, tracking study)

FOCUS. Schneller auf den Punkt.

International Education

China's Cash Crisis Opens School Door To Private Sector

By Kevin Murphy

HONG KONG — Beijing wants an educated elite, not an aristocracy, to lead its 1.1 billion people into the 21st century. China is likely to get both, however, as private-sector education takes hold across the country.

From rural primary school classrooms to top-name university lecture halls, China's education system is running out of money as the country's fiscal deficit rises. According to Beijing, the solution lies in turning to the free market.

"The Chinese government sees education not only as something functional, but political also, tracing back to Confucian times," said Ding Xue-liang, a lecturer in sociology at Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. "It has always been a crucial element in political control. But now that the state is running out of money, however, it is losing its grip over education."

The official China Daily recently reported that a "large number" of teachers in rural areas have had all or part of their salaries withheld because of lack of funds. They were being compensated instead with IOUs, a payment system similar to that which caused isolated rioting among peasants earlier this year.

With teachers owed 340 million yuan (\$58 million) at the end of 1992 and the situation deteriorating, few observers are surprised to learn that teachers have left the

system en masse, going into business for themselves or migrating to the booming coastal areas.

In a bid to make up budget shortfalls, some state schools have instituted their own fees or have been forced to sell materials to students that were once freely provided. Others, according to Mr. Ding, rent out school space for commercial offices.

"Education in China suffers from the same malaise the rest of Chinese government does — chronic underfunding," said Nick Moak, an analyst with S. G. Warburg Securities in Hong Kong.

The odds of getting a university education have always been low for urban Chinese and nearly impossible for peasants. But until recently, the state paid all university costs for the 3 percent of the population who passed the rigorous national examinations.

But the Maoist principle of free higher education may be on the way out. Paralleling China's wide-ranging economic reforms, a "socialist higher education system with Chinese characteristics" is being created. Decision-making and financing is being devolved from Beijing to provinces and municipalities, and private education at all levels is actively encouraged.

Guangya Elementary School in Sichuan Province, which is equipped with color televisions and air-conditioning, opened in September 1992, the first private school in China's most populous province since 1949, the year the

Continued on page 13

In Germany, Labs Lose to Economics

By Miriam Widman

BERLIN — Germany's science teachers are growing increasingly concerned about continued cuts in science education in German high schools, but education officials insist that science is not being hit more than other courses and that cuts are needed across the board because money is tight.

Wolfgang Asselborn remains unconvinced. As head of the 7,000-member Association for the Promotion of Mathematics and Science Education, Mr. Asselborn says time spent heating up Bunsen burners or playing with crystals in lab test tubes is declining.

In Berlin, he notes, instruction in chemistry has been repeatedly reduced. In the Saarland, chemical instruction used to be offered in the eighth grade, but is now only offered in the 11th grade. In North

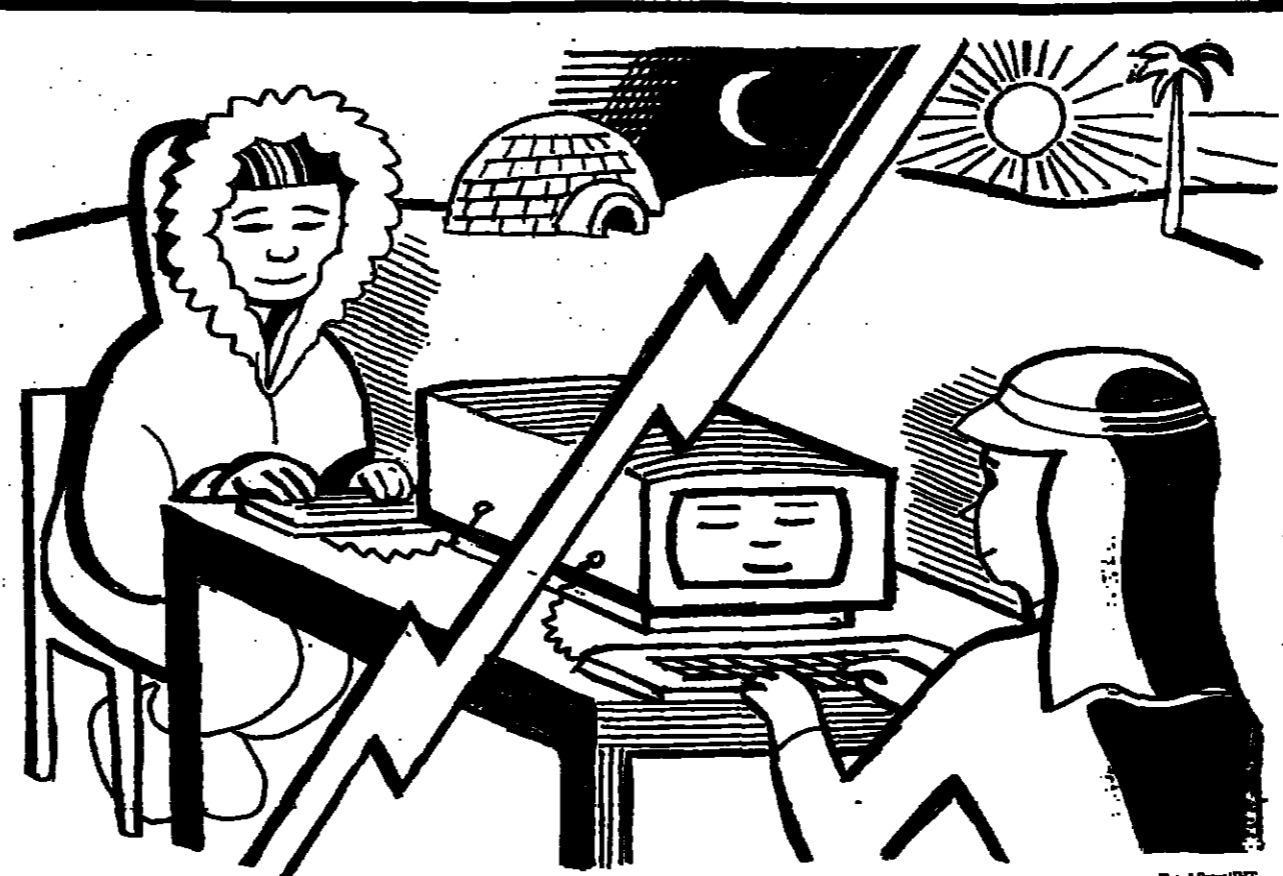
Rhine-Westphalia, Germany's most populous state, students have a choice of either physics or chemistry. The teachers' association believes both should be required.

The key problem, educators say, is money. Many German school districts and cities have big budget deficits. The current German recession, plus the need to build up Eastern Germany, has put many municipalities in a budget bind. Used to the free-wheeling spending of the fat years, many towns went on a swimming pool-building binge and expanded other local facilities.

Now, with cash having run out, massive cuts are in the works and schools are not being spared.

While the group says other science classes, like physics, have also been affected, chemistry is harder hit because the expensive laboratory materials mean that fewer instruction hours in chemistry yield more in savings. "Chemistry is

Continued on page 12



Pupils Log On and Go Global

By John Burgess

WASHINGTON — Write a sonnet, the contest announcement said, and submit it by April 30, 1993. About 150 high school students answered the challenge. What made things unusual was that the call went out on a global computer network known as the Internet and respondents were scattered across six American states, two Canadian provinces and the Czech Republic.

Many typed their entries into their computers, then sent them waiting across the network to the electronic mailbox of Margaret Cargo, a librarian and contest organizer in California. Judges awarded first prize to a high school junior named Hsuan Hsu for a work entitled "Parenthood." A repeat contest is being planned. Among those inquiring electronically about the next round — a teacher in Slovenia.

All over the world, schools with an eye to the future are harnessing the Internet in an effort to speed and broaden the educational process. The network has been a valuable learning tool for scientists for years; the idea is that a bit of creativity can make it the same for schoolchildren.

In some schools, traditional "pen pal" letter-writing has gone electronic. At others, students tap into distant scientific and environmental data bases to research term pa-

pers; they correspond with scientists who are volunteering their time. Deaf students trade messages, language students correspond in the new tongue with native speakers.

Earlier this year, fifth-graders at three elementary schools in the United States and students at a British school staged a four-sided video conference over the Internet, an unusual (and still expensive) service on a system that for now carries mainly textual messages. They exchanged videotape of ecological field trips they had taken and, seeing each other live, compared their findings.

Founded in 1969 as a U. S. Department of Defense experiment, the Internet has grown beyond anyone's imagination. Today an estimated 15 million people worldwide use it. Figures for schoolchildren are hard to come by, but Internet educational consultant Janice Abrahams, conducting a survey, got responses from 18 American states that indicated at least 110,000 school accounts (many with multiple users) there alone.

Growth is proceeding despite opposition in some schools. Getting into the Internet can cost time and money. And skeptical administrators and parents may equate computer networking with breaking into bank computers or playing space invader games. Others worry that children will come across the library of pornography the network contains.

Yet, obstacles like that often fall because teachers can become evangelical about get-

ting connected. "People are doing this on their own time," said Kathy Rutkowski, who edits a newsletter called NetTeach News published in Herndon, Virginia. "They're working during their lunch hours, in the evenings."

Basic requirements are a personal computer that has communications hardware and software. The school also needs an "account" on another computer that is hooked directly into the network. The school links its computer to the second one, which serves as a "gateway" to the network at large. Internet-linked universities often provide this link-up service for free. Elsewhere, commercial companies are providing access for a fee.

Using the network fully requires something more than basic computer skills, a fact that has scared more than a few teachers off. To get full use, for instance, the user must master such arcane commands as "ftp" (for "file transfer protocol") and "cd" (for "change directory").

The network can bring disappointments — many libraries, for instance, have put only their card catalogues on line. To get an actual work, you need the paper version.

Teachers much also figure out ways to integrate it into the daily classroom experience. Typically, for instance, a classroom or school has only one on-line machine. So the teacher must find ways that a few students

Continued on page 12

The Solid-Gold U.S. Diploma

Elite Schools Defend Fees

By Philip Crawford

PARIS — The outcry over the rising cost of higher education, particularly at the elite U. S. colleges that attract numerous international students, has never been more strident. Tuition, mandatory fees, and room and board at the top schools now total about \$25,000 annually, roughly five times the price of a generation ago.

But the colleges themselves are changing the tone of their response to the price-gouging accusations leveled against them, shifting from sober self-defense to thinly veiled indignation that the university-going public apparently expects them to do the impossible — namely, provide a Rolls-Royce education at a Ford price.

The latest round of ammunition for those who claim that the cost of attending an Ivy League or similarly elite institution has become unjustly prohibitive was provided two weeks ago, when newly released statistics showed that the annual percentage rise in U. S. four-year private college costs had outpaced the rate of inflation for the 13th consecutive year. The average increase of 6 percent over the previous school year was more than twice the 2.8 rate of inflation recorded nationally in the 12 months prior to Aug. 31, according to the College Board, a New York-based guidance and assessment firm.

The report unleashed what has become an annual outpouring of lament from college-age students of low- and middle-income families for whom the best schools continue to drift further out of reach. "More and more students are being squeezed out of the market," said Stephanie Bloomingdale, a spokesman for the United States Student Association, a Washington-based group that represents student interests. "Education used to be the great equalizer, but it's becoming less and less so." The idea of accelerated three-year degree programs may even be gaining support, say some experts, since that approach conceivably could cut the

Continued on page 13

JOHN CABOT UNIVERSITY

An American University in the Heart of Rome

- Bachelor's degrees in Art History, Business Administration, English Literature and International Affairs.
- Quarter Calendar with five-week Summer Session: Begin studies in September, January, April, or June.
- Study Abroad & Transfer Students welcome.
- International student body from over 30 different countries.
- Advanced Placement for International Baccalaureate, MATURITA, or equivalent diploma.
- American Language Program: Intensive English language preparation for university admission.

John Cabot University is affiliated with Hiram College in Ohio. Students may study abroad at other American universities while working toward their degrees. Many graduates pursue Master's degree programs at top universities in the United States and Europe.

For further information contact:
John Cabot University
Via della Lungara, 233 - 00165 Rome - ITALY
Tel. +39/6/78881 - Fax +39/6/7832088

THE AMERICAN MBA IN PARIS

September to April in Paris. Summer on the 300-acre Hartford Campus located between New York and Boston

A 16-course Master of Business Administration Degree taught by the faculty of the University of Hartford

11 months of intensive study in English delivered for the ninth consecutive year by the University of Hartford (established in 1877 - student body of 8000)

Admission is competitive and selective. The ambience is international (over 20 nationalities per class)

Achieve substantial career progression and personal growth

For our full-color brochure on this challenging educational opportunity, contact Pamela Meade, MBA

UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD BUSINESS SCHOOL

8, Terrasse Bellini, Paris-La Defense 11, 92807 Puteaux Cedex, France
Tel: 49 00 19 81 - Fax: 47 76 45 13

Accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges.

SAINT-XAVIER UNIVERSITY

The Graham School of Management

AMERICAN MBA IN EUROPE

Saint Xavier University of Chicago offers its American accredited MBA in Paris, Milan and Chicago.

- Accelerated MBA: 1 year of intensive study in Paris, Milan or Chicago.
- Executive MBA: 2 years of part-time study. Evening and Saturday courses.

20, rue de Saint Petersburg 75008 Paris, France Tel.: (33-1) 42 93 13 87 Fax: (33-1) 45 22 12 65

Piazza del Carmine 2 20121 Milan, Italy Tel.: (39-2) 861 647 Fax: (39-2) 861 027

MBA University

Your M.B.A. in PARIS and the U.S.

The best from Europe and America for your graduate studies in International Management

M.B.A. University is a graduate program of Management created in 1986 by the Franco-American Institute of Management (I.F.A.M.) and developed in association with leading U.S. Universities.

11 to 16 months of study
4 in Paris, France & 7 to 12 in the U.S.
October to September or December
2 DIPLOMAS

- M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration) from AACSB accredited American Universities.
- Graduate certificate from M.B.A. University.

M.B.A. University/IFAM, 19 rue Cèpre, 75015 Paris.
Tel.: 33(1) 42 73 26 53 - Fax: 33 (1) 47 05 74 75

CITY UNIVERSITY

European Programs

MBA

Master of Business Administration

BSBA

Bachelor of Science in Business Administration

- Theory combined with Practice
- Evening and weekend classes

Zurich Tel: 41-1-242 05 55 Fax: 41-1-242 88 33

Frankfurt Tel: 49-69-794 07 155 Fax: 49-69-794 07 183

Accredited by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges NWASC
Member of American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business AACSB

BGSU Bowling Green State University

EMBA Master of Business Administration

Phone: 419-372-2488 • FAX: 419-372-2875

Executive MBA program

Improve your marketing skills around the world.

BGSU's executive MBA program offers experienced professionals:

- A unique structure: six 2-week sessions
- Small classes
- Peer interaction
- AACSB accreditation

Graduate Studies in Business
369 Business Administration
Bowling Green, Ohio 43403 USA

ICMB INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR MONETARY AND BANKING STUDIES

1993 GENEVA EXECUTIVE COURSES IN FINANCE

November 1-3
ADVANCED MATHEMATICS OF DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS

November 22-26
EQUITY PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

January 31-February 4, 1994
GLOBAL ASSET ALLOCATION

Surviving in times of highly volatile markets requires ever increasing skills of the financial professional. Since 1982, the ICMB has successfully trained executives from major institutions worldwide in the latest risk management techniques. A distinguished international faculty assists participants in acquiring sophisticated skills and encourages sharing of ideas and experiences.

For our detailed brochure, please contact:
Fabienne Scaglione or Anne Schupbach
International Center for Monetary and Banking Studies
P.O. Box 36, 1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland
Tel: 41-22/734 95 48 Fax: 41-22/733 38 53

The Career Builders

Undergraduate and graduate business in:

- Business Administration
- Information Systems
- PR & Communication
- International Business
- International Finance

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOL

Write, call or fax:
Amerska 131
B-2000 Antwerp, Belgium.
Tel: 32 3 218 54 31 Fax: 32 3 218 58 68

Rue de Louvre 116-120
B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.
Tel: 32 2 648 67 81 Fax: 32 2 648 59 68

Calle Ganduxer 70
E-08021 Barcelona, Spain.
Tel: 34 3 201 81 71 Fax: 34 3 201 79 35

Please send documentation about the following EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY business courses. IHT 5/10

Undergraduate programs (BBA, BIS, BA)

Graduate programs (MBA, MIS, MA)

Name _____
Address _____
at _____ (campus)

International Education / A Special Report

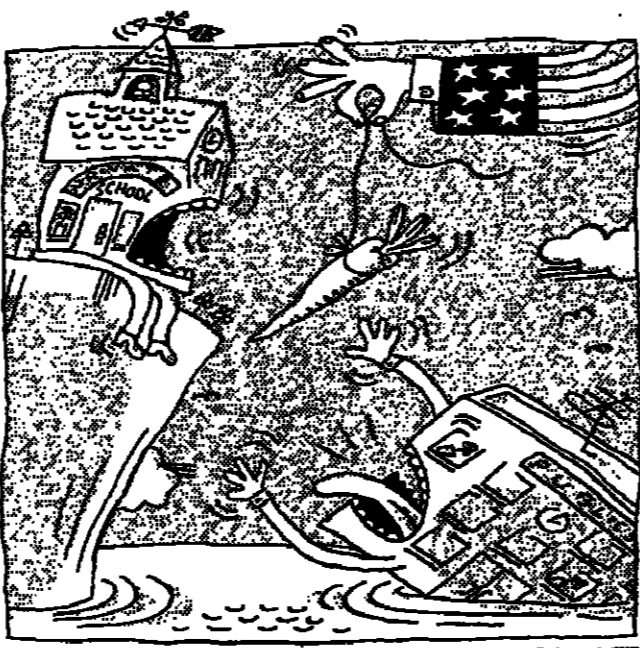
Great California Voucher War Voters Consider Private Schools vs. Public

By Mary Jordan
WASHINGTON — The dirtiest, most expensive and, probably, most important fight in American education is being waged in California.

school children to receive a \$2,600 government coupon if they enroll their child in a private school instead. Proponents say this would force public schools to improve through competition.

fluent leader of the American Federation of Teachers, a teachers' union that is fighting against vouchers. "But starving public schools is not the answer.

A main strategy teachers' unions and others are using to defeat Proposition 174 is to raise fears about how the \$2,600 vouchers would be spent.



U.S. Entrepreneurs Gear For School Privatization

By Joseph Fitchett
WASHINGTON — Privatizing public schools, the latest idea in the national quest for good schools at affordable prices, is set for a full-scale tryout in several U.S. cities.



Christopher Whittle

\$15 million per site. Whittle expects to renovate existing schools in the Edison mode for under \$4 million a piece.

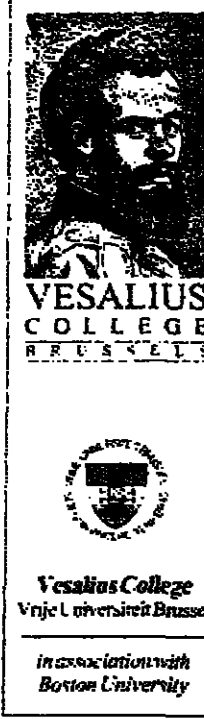
That goal, which would cost \$40 million to hire teachers and market the project, can be met with the existing investment of Whittle Communications and of the two original investors: Associated Newspapers Holdings, the press group of Lord Rothermere in Britain; and Philips Electronics, the Dutch technology multinational.

Whittle contends that Edison schools can operate at an annual cost of \$6,300 per pupil, roughly what the Education Department says is the per-pupil cost in public schools.

Whittle executives said that the strongest interest was coming from big cities like Washington, D.C. "Somebody's going to crack it over the next 10 years," he said.

Whittle's company has not convinced investment analysts that Whittle can manufacture schools in a way that makes them a paying business on a vast scale.

But Mr. Eisenberg maintains that parents are screaming for better schools and that Edison is about to just in the United States. Edison's pioneers are already talking about doing a pilot school of their own abroad to show that it is a good product in foreign markets.



The best of both worlds
American-style university education in the 'capital' of Europe with all courses taught in English.

weight, said parents are so disgusted with their neighborhood schools that they are on the verge of leaving them in droves.

While the idea of giving low- and middle-income parents more of a chance to send their children to private schools is appealing, many education analysts say the voucher initiative falls down in its details.

With less than a month to go before the Nov. 2 vote, public opinion polls report that the high number of undecided people makes the race too close to call.

headlines out of saying Mr. Clinton is sending his daughter, Chelsea, to a private school yet refuses to give less well-off parents the same choice.

Colorado and Oregon have tried similar ballot initiatives, and both times voters turned it down. But California is a much more important test.

So far, President Bill Clinton has stayed away from the issue, but during the campaign he emphatically denounced the idea of sending taxpayer dollars to private schools.

While the idea of giving low- and middle-income parents more of a chance to send their children to private schools is appealing, many education analysts say the voucher initiative falls down in its details.

With less than a month to go before the Nov. 2 vote, public opinion polls report that the high number of undecided people makes the race too close to call.

So far, President Bill Clinton has stayed away from the issue, but during the campaign he emphatically denounced the idea of sending taxpayer dollars to private schools.

Whittle's record of exponential ventures, and potential for generating controversy, were confirmed by his latest project: building a chain of for-profit schools for average Americans.

Whittle is the company that introduced Channel One, a news-for-teenagers program that was beamed daily into classrooms as a teaching aid.

Whittle is the company that introduced Channel One, a news-for-teenagers program that was beamed daily into classrooms as a teaching aid.

Whittle is the company that introduced Channel One, a news-for-teenagers program that was beamed daily into classrooms as a teaching aid.

Whittle is the company that introduced Channel One, a news-for-teenagers program that was beamed daily into classrooms as a teaching aid.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS
etablissement d'enseignement supérieur privé
Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools.

AMERICAN WORLD UNIVERSITY
THE OPTIMUM 'AT DISTANCE' LEARNING EXPERIENCE
Bachelor's, Master's, Ph.D. M.B.A. & D.B.A.

College Credit for Work Experience
Business • Engineering • Education
Earn a bachelor, master, doctoral degree. Guided independent study.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany
Degree Programs
Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) • Bachelor of Science (B.S.)

CADIZ
SUMMER SCHOOL Spanish for Foreigners
Given by University teachers
Small groups (max. 20)

Tour 85 MBA Schools in 1 day at the MBA Forums.
The MBA Forums bring together at one location admission offices and faculty of 85 different U.S., European and Asian schools to answer questions about MBA education.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN EUROPE
Monaco
Masters in Business Administration and Bachelors of Science in Business Administration

CENTER for EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1948
CHANGING THE WAY BUSINESS LOOKS AT THE WORLD
Executive Development Program
Production and Operations Management

ST. GEORGE'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
GRENADA & ST. VINCENT, W.I.
Approved hospital affiliations in New York, New Jersey, California, Michigan & Great Britain

KOGOD COLLEGE
Is an MBA in your future?
The Kogod College of Business Administration offers you an excellent opportunity for graduate business education in the nation's capital.

UNIVERSITE DE PARIS SORBONNE
Centre Expérimental d'Étude de la Civilisation Française associée à l'Université
GRADUATE COURSES
UNIVERSITY COURSES

Chart a Course for Success...
Brussels • Paris • London • Rome • Spain • Israel
The waters of international business and commerce are difficult to navigate. Let us guide you through the ebb and flow of global change.

BRISTOL COLLEGE
Study for a rewarding career in the HOTEL, TOURISM & HOSPITALITY FIELDS
Programs leading to Associate, Bachelor and Master's degrees in Hotel Management and International Hotel & Tourism Management.

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
School of Hotel Management
Hotel Europe, CH-6390 Engelberg, Switzerland
Château Pourtales, 161 rue Melanie, 67000 Strasbourg, France

UNIVERSITE DE PARIS SORBONNE
Centre Expérimental d'Étude de la Civilisation Française associée à l'Université
Certificat Pratique de Français Commercial et Economique by semester or 3-week session in July.

BRISTOL COLLEGE
Study for a rewarding career in the HOTEL, TOURISM & HOSPITALITY FIELDS
Programs leading to Associate, Bachelor and Master's degrees in Hotel Management and International Hotel & Tourism Management.

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
School of Hotel Management
Hotel Europe, CH-6390 Engelberg, Switzerland
Château Pourtales, 161 rue Melanie, 67000 Strasbourg, France

International Education / A Special Report



In today's heterogeneous classroom, the training of French teachers has come under scrutiny.

English for Foreigners at U.S. Colleges

By Joseph Fitchett

WASHINGTON — For almost all American colleges and universities, it has become a critical financial need to attract a flow of fee-paying foreign students.

Asia is emerging as a big new source of these students, including many Japanese and a steadily swelling contingent from China. Many of these full-tuition students, who may speak English with apparent fluency but lack the language tools for academic work, come from the Arab countries and Latin America.

Successful in filling classrooms and laboratories and exposing some potential foreign leaders to America, this ambitious attempt to reach out is often dogged by a linguistic handicap: Many foreign students in this generation cannot operate adequately in English in an academic environment.

Since they cannot afford to spurn the potential revenue, many U.S. institutions of higher learning are accepting students with inadequate English and then turning them over to intensive English language-training programs that teach them how to read, write and argue with the university's best American students.

A profitable, growing field, teaching English in America has its special challenges. Such students typically resent having to learn English when they want to get on to their real subjects.

Many are suffering from culture shock as they start living without their own supportive culture. "So, there is lot of hand-holding involved," according to Gilbert Coust, director of the English Language Institute at American University in Washington.

His center is a leader among the 60-plus similar programs at universities across the country from Boston University to the University of California. These intensive-English programs exist now at most state universities, which want foreign students to balance local students paying low tuition.

"It's an enlightened approach because you're really teaching them the thinking process in English," said Laura Oberdorfer, an institute teacher.

To reinforce classroom lessons, teachers use the surrounding environment — for example, American television to bring in contemporary events. Students are helped to dissect speeches, then write and give their own.

Higher teaching standards — these programs now require advanced degrees — have helped promote this specialty out of its status as a poor relation on campus.

Until the 1960s, the field was dominated by TEFL, teaching

English as a foreign language, in which some native English speakers would be brought into classes for discussions so students could be exposed to different accents.

The new field has its own unpronounceable acronym, ESLT, for English as a Second Language Training, and its own self-policing association, UCIEP, a consortium of institutions with intensive English programs.

Increasingly recognized as a valuable specialty, the intensive English programs have started adding a new dimension: teaching foreign teaching assistants how to teach American students.

French Divided on the Need for Pedagogy

By Mary Follain

PARIS — Last month, a 16-year-old French schoolboy killed a fellow pupil with a pistol that friends said he had been carrying around in his schoolbag for days. Although French secondary teachers rarely have to deal with extreme violence of this kind, the strains they face in today's heterogeneous classrooms are much the same as those of their colleagues in the United States and Britain.

The difference is that the traditional training of French teachers is more suited to the Napoleonic elite it was intended for than to the contemporary school.

Ever since Napoleon, their training has always put the emphasis on the need to have a thorough knowledge of the subject to be taught and not on how to teach it. Secondary teachers in France are employed by the Education Ministry and must go where its computer sends them. Often, their first posting is a traumatic experience. A quirk in the system means that the most inexperienced teachers are invariably dispatched to the most difficult schools. Teachers are allowed a preference, but the computer allocates postings according to a complicated system of points: The more senior the teacher, the more points they have and the more likely they are to be sent where they want. Young, single ones end up in the "bad" areas.

replace those due for retirement, teacher training reform took on added urgency. In two years, between 1990 and 1991, Lionel Jospin, then the Socialist government's education minister, replaced the entire teacher training system with 29 new centers, called Instituts Universitaires de Formation des Maîtres (IUFMs), which are now trying to give teachers a more practical training combining pedagogical theory with classroom experience.

The centers immediately became the subject of controversy. The rightist opposition of the time claimed that Mr. Jospin had set up the centers too quickly because he wanted to please leftist teaching unions and the right threatened to abolish them if it came to power.

The unions hoped the centers would break down the barriers between the various categories of teachers and give more status to primary school teachers, who, under the old system, were trained in local normal schools. Future secondary school teachers simply studied their subject at a university, often to an extremely high academic level, and this was the only preparation they had for their qualifying examination, the CAPES (Certificat d'Aptitude au Professorat de l'Enseignement du Second Degré). They had no practical training until taking up their first post.

The IUFMs train them all, including future secondary teachers preparing the CAPES in a university, providing them with the practical experience and pedagogical theory they previously lacked. Unlike the old normal schools, the centers are attached to univer-

sities but cooperation between them has not been easy. Bernard Cornu, who is director of the Grenoble IUFM and president of an association grouping all 29, said, "This is because universities are only interested in the academic preparation and do not want to lose their monopoly in preparing future secondary teachers for the CAPES. They are afraid that we will steal their students."

MANY French academics mistrust pedagogical theory of any kind and argue that it is enough for teachers to know their subject. They maintain that the old system meant that secondary teachers were highly qualified academically and that it has saved French teachers from the worst pitfalls of the woolly, misguided pedagogical theory that have hit some sections of the teaching profession in the United States and Britain.

Ever since the center-right government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur was elected in March, the future of the IUFMs has hung in the balance. Mr. Cornu and fellow directors held their breath while François Bayrou, the new education minister, and François Fillon, minister of higher education and research, hotly debated their fate. Calling for a "real reform" of the centers, Mr. Fillon asked a parliamentary commission: "Are the IUFM's pernicious institutions in the hands of the mediocre or the illuminati?"

"M. Fillon has always maintained liberal competence in the sub-

ject is all that matters," said Mr. Cornu, "whereas Mr. Bayrou, who taught Latin for eight years in secondary schools, does not agree. Feeling run so high this summer that Mr. Balladur had to arbitrate.

"The changes they finally announced are really a compromise that tries to please everyone. They have abolished the pedagogical theory part of the CAPES oral, which Mr. Jospin introduced, and, instead, starting in 1994, it will again be more subject-based although candidates will be asked questions on the education system and school administration. That is a disappointment to us but first-year students must still spend at least two weeks observing a teacher in the classroom and they will do more pedagogical theory in their second year than before."

Mr. Cornu added: "It could have been worse. At least it is now accepted that students must spend some time in schools."

MARY FOLLAIN is a journalist based in Paris.

ÉCOLE SUPÉRIEURE DE PUBLICITÉ et de marketing. Why not learn advertising and communication the French way in Paris? In 1993/1994: Students or Professionals from 28 countries, most obtained the ESP Diploma, the BTS (State Diploma) the IAA Diploma, and good jobs for young people motivated by the ESP spirit.

OXFORD ACADEMY. ONE STUDENT, ONE MASTER IN EACH CLASS. For boys 14-20 of average to superior intelligence who have academic deficiencies, who have lost one or more years of school, who wish to accelerate, or foreign students wishing to enter American universities. E.S.L. Completely individual instruction in a private classroom setting. Rolling admissions.

An AMERICAN EDUCATION... within a FRENCH school. The AMERICAN SECTION College-Lycée Marcel Roby B.P. 143, 78181 Saint Germain-en-Laye FRANCE. Tel: (1)34.51.00.96 FAX: (1)34.51.95.78

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SWITZERLAND. Providing a multi-cultural atmosphere, stability and security on an 11 acre campus with excellent residential facilities. University degree programs (A.A., B.A., B.S., M.B.A.) in: Liberal Arts • International Business Administration Economics • International Political Studies French Language, Literature and Civilization.

ANNOUNCING Teikyo International University. Choose from majors like Computer Science, Business Administration, Computer Graphics, and more. Non-traditional and collaborative learning. Quality academic programs. Worldwide study opportunities. Dynamic multi-cultural experience. Small classes.

JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL. A unique international school for children 5-14 years. Board preparation for English language secondary schools. Small classes, family atmosphere, superb alpine location, French, daily skiing in winter, sports and excursions.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MILAN VILLAGGIO MIRASOLE. 20090 NOVERASCO DI OPERA (Milan). Tel: 5760 1546-7-8-9 Fax: 57 606 274. International Baccalaureate Program. PSAT/SAT/ACT testing center for Northern Italy.

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE. Academic affiliation with American Business School. YOUR "AACSB" ACCREDITED M.B.A. PARIS 75116 - 15, av. de la Grande Armée. Tel: (33) 1 45 01 80 01 - Fax: (33) 1 45 01 80 00

NORTH COUNTRY SCHOOL. Lake Placid, N.Y. 12946, Boarding Ages 8-14. An Academic Village, A Mountain, A Farm. A Good Place For Childhood. Tel: (518) 523 9329 - Fax (518) 523 4858

STUDY IN SWITZERLAND. Intensive French courses (Alliance française) Intensive English (Cambridge, ToEFL & TOEIC) Diploma: commercial, secretary and executive secretary • Pre-MBA - LBD, Lémania Business Dipl.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF ROME. DEGREE PROGRAMS: A.A. Interdisciplinary Studies A.A. Business Administration B.B.A. International Business B.A. International Relations B.A. Italian Studies B.A. Interdisciplinary Studies

STUDY IN SWITZERLAND! THE AMERICAN GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS. THE INSTITUTE OF UNDERGRADUATE BUSINESS STUDIES. Degrees offered: Bachelor of Science in Business Administration Master of International Business Administration

CHALLENGING WORLD. TESIS—since 1955, the education to succeed in a changing world. Challenging U.S. curriculum. Extensive travel, sports and arts. Students from 40 countries, ages 4-18.

International Education for the 21st Century. Coeducational, boarding, grades 9 - 12. PG 13th grade. University preparation: International Baccalaureate, Advanced Placement and US High School Diploma. Accredited by Middle States Assn. and ECIS.

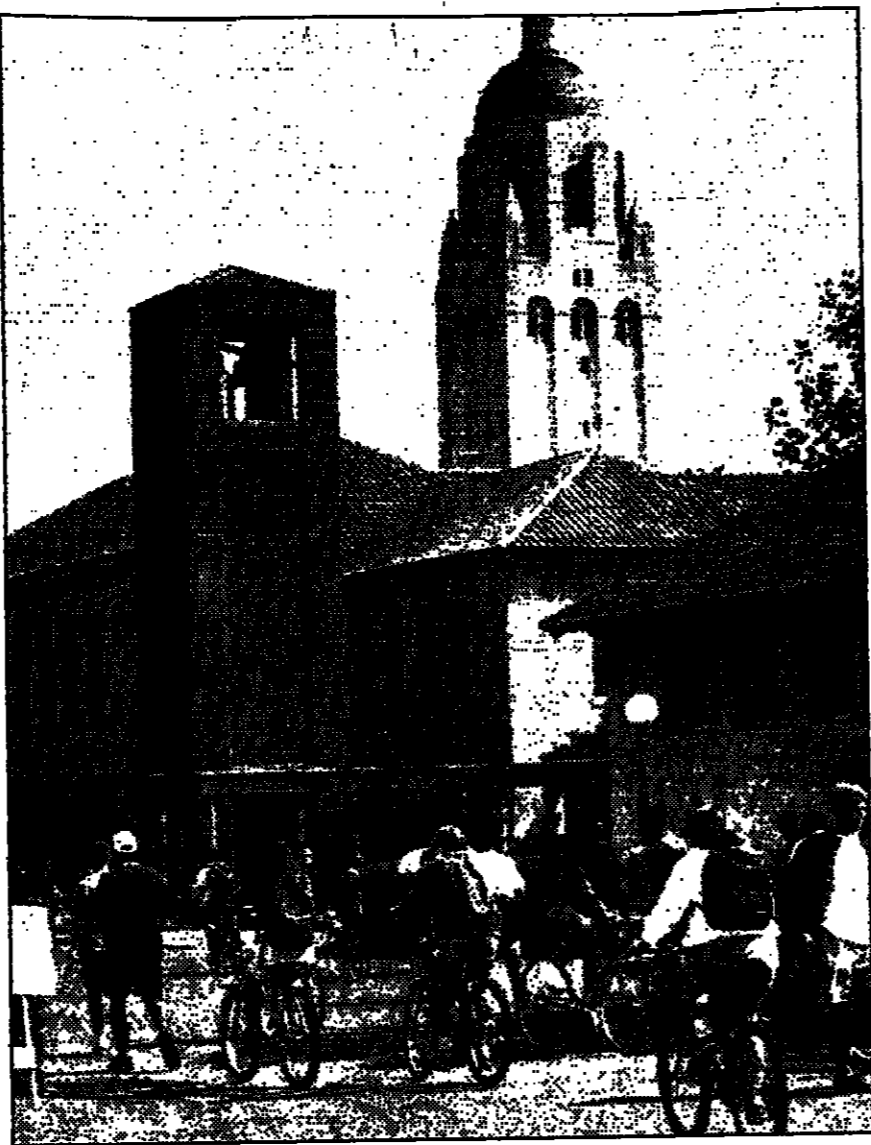
Earn Your American University Degree at a College in London. Study Business Administration, Commercial Art, Fashion Design, Fashion Marketing, Interior Design, and Video Production. You'll feel right at home studying with other American and international students who have chosen The American College in London.

International Education / A Special Report

The Solid-Gold U.S. Diploma

Continued from page 9

cost of a bachelor's degree by a fourth. The elite education establishment, however, maintains that not only are the colleges doing everything they can to keep costs down, but that even students who pay the full comprehensive fee — in other words, those who receive no financial aid — are highly subsidized in terms of what it costs the colleges to provide their services.



Landmarks on the Stanford campus: Clock Tower, left, and Hoover Tower.

professor in a private liberal arts or private doctorate-granting institution was 3.7 percent. The year before, it was 5.1 percent for the former and 4.6 percent for the latter.

Japanese Reinvent a Revolution

By Steven Brill

Tsukuba, Japan — Reona Esaki, recipient of the 1973 Nobel Prize in physics, has made a "big discovery" since taking over the reins of Japan's leading science university last year.



Reona Esaki

chair, system. Although common in the West, it had become a major obstacle in Japan. "In the old feudal chair system, the professor was emperor," Mr. Nannichi said.

students in projects outside the university. The broader goal is to try to replicate the cross-fertilization process between universities and industry that has occurred in the United States.

China Opens the Doors to Private Sector

Continued from page 9

Communists came to power... In a country where the annual average urban income is about 1,800 yuan (\$310) and the average peasant's income less than half that amount, Guangya Elementary Boarding School charges a one-time enrollment fee of 180,000 yuan and annual tuition of 4,200 yuan.

country. It is not conducive to the healthy development of the youth. We do not agree to it." Shanghai's education authorities have received more than 10 applications to set up private colleges since the founding last year of Shanda College, China's first full-time private tertiary institution.

CLIC advertisement: Intensive groups, Cultural activities, Good housing, All year round. For free brochure: CLIC, C/Santa Ana 11, E-41002 Sevilla, Spain.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL advertisement: DISCIPLINE — STRUCTURE. * Founded 1887. * Episcopal — All Faiths Welcome. * Boarding Grades 5 — 12. * Individual Attention. * Admissions Anytime.

FLORIDA AIR ACADEMY advertisement: Our fully accredited, private military school on Florida's Space Coast, has much to offer the young man in grades 7-12.

LEARN TO WRITE THE PROFESSIONAL WAY advertisement: Whether you plan to change your career in 1993 and write for a living or you just want to put pen to paper for pleasure...

SWISS HOTEL AND TOURISM SCHOOL advertisement: 34 years of experience - Programs in English of 1 or 2 years. HOTEL DIPLOMA COURSES.

ECOLE DE GASTRONOMIE FRANÇAISE advertisement: The ultimate gourmet French cooking school is located in the legendary Ritz Hotel where renowned Chef Auguste Escoffier reigned in the kitchens a century ago.

INTTI SCHOOL OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT advertisement: 3-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE AND HIGHER DIPLOMA IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT.

HOTEL MANAGEMENT STUDIES IN SWITZERLAND advertisement: Swiss and US Diplomas. 2 & 3 year Programmes in English.

HOTELCONSULT advertisement: An invasion of armies can be resisted, but not an idea whose time has come.

LEARN FILM MAKING advertisement: WRITE • DIRECT • EDIT • SHOOT • YOUR OWN SHORT FILM IN OUR HANDS-ON TOTAL IMMERSION EIGHT WEEK WORKSHOPS DESIGNED AND TAUGHT BY AWARD-WINNING INSTRUCTORS.

LE CORDON BLEU advertisement: Come to Le Cordon Bleu and experience French culinary excellence with Master Chefs in our Paris, London or Tokyo Schools.

PARSONS PARIS advertisement: FINE ARTS PHOTOGRAPHY ILLUSTRATION FASHION DESIGN COMMUNICATION DESIGN BACHELOR OF FINE ARTS DEGREE BAA DESIGN MARKETING DEGREE.

WOMEN'S, MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL DESIGN advertisement: Pattern Drafting & Grading; Draping; Costume Construction & Detail; Tailoring; Millinery; Textiles; Sketching, Coed, Day, Eve., & Summer classes. Dorms, High School Prep Program.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE MAXIM'S OF PARIS advertisement: INTERNATIONAL HOTEL MANAGEMENT DIPLOMA & MASTER IN INTERNATIONAL HOTEL MANAGEMENT.

LEARN SPANISH advertisement: Intensive groups, Cultural activities, Good housing, All year round. For free brochure: CLIC, C/Santa Ana 11, E-41002 Sevilla, Spain.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL advertisement: DISCIPLINE — STRUCTURE. * Founded 1887. * Episcopal — All Faiths Welcome. * Boarding Grades 5 — 12. * Individual Attention. * Admissions Anytime.

NYSE

Monday's 3 p.m. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes entries like AMGEN, AMGEN-PRF, AMGEN-PRF, AMGEN-PRF.

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes entries like AMGEN, AMGEN-PRF, AMGEN-PRF, AMGEN-PRF.

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes entries like AMGEN, AMGEN-PRF, AMGEN-PRF, AMGEN-PRF.

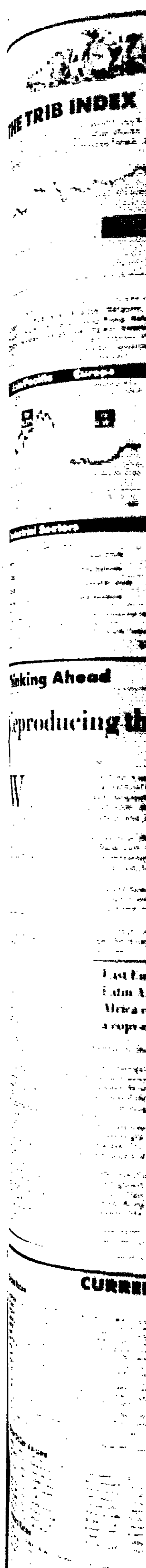
Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes entries like AMGEN, AMGEN-PRF, AMGEN-PRF, AMGEN-PRF.

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes entries like AMGEN, AMGEN-PRF, AMGEN-PRF, AMGEN-PRF.

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes entries like AMGEN, AMGEN-PRF, AMGEN-PRF, AMGEN-PRF.

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes entries like AMGEN, AMGEN-PRF, AMGEN-PRF, AMGEN-PRF.

Continued on Page 21



سكنا لا مال

0/0

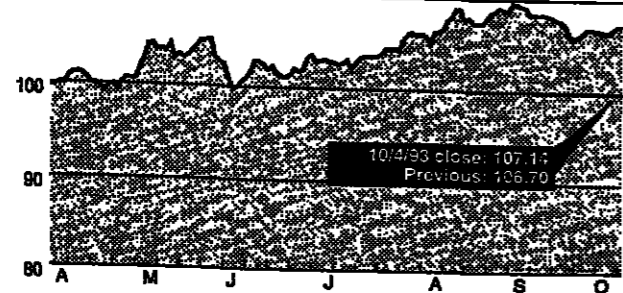
150 من 14

BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, October 5, 1993

THE TRIB INDEX: 107.14

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Region	Approx. Weighting	Approx. Prev. Close	Approx. Change
Asia/Pacific	25%	122.78	+0.22
Europe	40%	108.00	+0.27
N. America	35%	92.88	+0.38

Industrial Sectors	Max. Prev. Close	Prev. Change	% Change
Energy	108.81	109.59	+0.02
Utilities	112.67	111.87	+0.72
Finance	116.28	116.03	+0.20
Services	116.96	116.52	+0.38
Capital Goods	102.95	102.27	+0.66
New Materials	102.77	102.07	+0.69
Consumer Goods	88.28	88.82	+0.52
Miscellaneous	111.97	109.91	+1.87

Pricing For BNP Is Called Attractive

By Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Seeking to assure the long-term success of its huge privatization campaign, France set Monday what analysts called an attractive price for Banque Nationale de Paris.

In addition, the government broke with former policies by inviting six foreign investors to become long-term shareholders in the second-largest French bank.

The sale of BNP, France's largest privatization offer, will raise 28 billion francs (\$4.8 billion) for the government's recession-drained coffers. It will begin Tuesday and run through Oct. 12, with the Finance Ministry asking 240 francs per share for individuals and institutional investors, and 249 francs for long-term core shareholders. The shares are expected to start trading Oct. 18, AFP-Extel News reported.

The price — about 30 times BNP's projected 1993 earnings — was lower than the 250-270 francs expected by the market, and below the 259 francs per share net asset value as of June 30.

Analysts said the price reflects the government's desire to guarantee the success of the BNP sell-off, and thus build confidence among French individual investors for the rest of the program, which calls for 20 other companies to be privatized over the next few years.

"If the government erred, it erred on the side of generosity," said Chris Davis, analyst with EGVW in London. "It has a big incentive to get BNP off to a good reception, because there's plenty of sell-offs behind it."

However, Finance Minister Ed-See PRIVATIZE, Page 17

Favoring the Far-Flung Templeton Fund's Returns Are High

By Kathryn Jones
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While some managers of international funds hang on to the German central bank's every move and on the latest trade figures from Japan, J. Mark Mobius tracks a Turkish steel-maker, the telephone company that serves Rio de Janeiro and the Nigerian stock exchange.

Emerging markets are his game, and he is one of the hottest portfolio managers in an area where growth potential is enormous, yet economic and political turmoil is commonplace.

With an office in Hong Kong and a frenetic travel schedule, Mr. Mobius directs the Far East division for Templeton Funds and manages emerging markets portfolios, overseeing more than \$2 billion.

His Templeton Developing Markets Fund, begun in late 1991, ranks among the top performers this year. In the third quarter, it returned a healthy 12.7 percent. An offshoot of the older Templeton Emerging Markets Fund, it has grown from \$22.3 million in assets at the end of 1991 to \$480.3 million at the end of August.

"American investors are discovering equities," Mr. Mobius said. "We're seeing the flow of money from bank deposits to mutual funds and equity funds, and then people think globally as they want to diversify. A small percentage of that money is going to emerging markets. But that small percentage amounts to a heck of a lot."

Although his investments span the globe, Asian markets are his specialty. Mr. Mobius, who was born in New York, has lived the last 20 years in Asia. Now 57, he joined Templeton in 1987 as managing director of the Far East division.

In addition to the Developing Markets and Emerging Markets Funds, he is managing the China World Fund, a closed-end fund begun in Sep-

Markets Remain Calm Despite Moscow Fighting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

World financial markets took the dramatic events in Russia in stride on Monday, and major markets in Europe, closed to the scene, firmed as President Boris N. Yeltsin emerged triumphant.

The dollar, after a run-up Sunday night and early Monday as fighting raged at several places in Moscow, lost all its gains later Monday. Traders said the victory of the established order in Russia was allowing market participants to refocus on less-than-brilliant U.S. economic fundamentals.

Gold, which with the dollar has been a traditional safe-haven buy, did not benefit from the events in Moscow, either. On the New York Commodity Exchange, gold for December delivery closed at \$354.60 an ounce, down \$2.30 from Friday.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index rose 0.98 percent to 107.04. In New York, the blue-chip Dow Jones industrial average slipped 3.91, to 3,577.20, but several broad-market indexes rose.

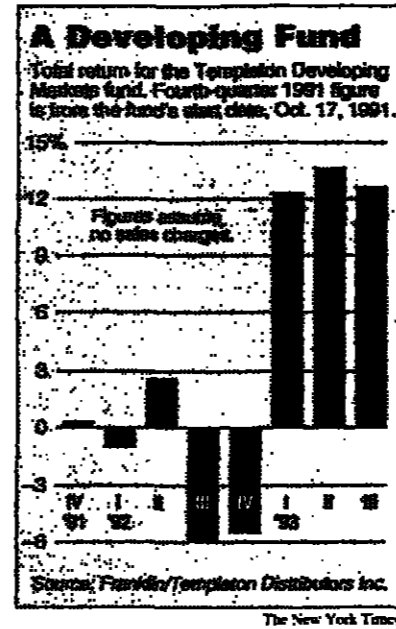
The Frankfurt stock market, which had been extremely hard-hit in August 1991 at the time of the attempted coup against Mikhail S. Gorbachev, took the new upsets phlegmatically. The DAX index closed Monday's floor trade 11.63 points higher, at 1,923.72.

The price of the 10-year German government bond also rose. "The troops are behind Yeltsin, the whole world is supporting him and that's seen as very positive," said Niklaus Junk, head of trading at Bankhaus Reuschel & Co. in Munich.

On the Deutsche Terminborse, the futures and options exchange, December bond futures ended at 98.99, near the top of Monday's trading range of 98.63 to 99.05.

Conflict or unrest in Russia tends to undermine the value of the Deutsche mark and securities denominated in marks because Germany is geographically close to Russia and has strong economic links with Eastern Europe.

On Aug. 19, 1991, news of the Moscow coup wiped around 9 percent off the DAX's value in one day.



Ford Names New Chairman

The Associated Press

DEARBORN, Michigan — Harold Poling, the chairman of Ford Motor Co., will retire at the end of the year and is being replaced by the president of the company's automotive division, Alexander Trotman, the automaker said Monday.

Mr. Poling, who turns 68 next week and has worked at Ford for 42 years, will turn over the titles of chairman, chief executive and president to Mr. Trotman on Nov. 1, Mr. Poling said. He has been chairman since 1990.

Mr. Trotman, 60, has worked for Ford for 38 years and is president and chief operating officer of the Worldwide Automotive Group.

Mr. Trotman will be the sixth chief executive in Ford's history. He had widely been expected to succeed Mr. Poling and the news was met with little surprise on Wall Street.

Mr. Poling said Mr. Trotman "has the unanimous endorsement of the board of directors and my personal support and best wishes."

Ernie Lofton, vice president of the United Auto Workers union, also praised Mr. Trotman's appointment.

"I think it was a fine choice," said Mr. Lofton, whose union last month reached a three-year contract agreement with Ford. "I think he has an excellent relationship with the UAW."

Mr. Trotman was among three top executives who were promoted by Ford last year in apparent preparation for the next generation of leadership at the carmaker.

Nynex Backs Viacom With \$1.2 Billion

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Viacom Inc. announced Monday that Nynex Corp. would invest \$1.2 billion in Viacom to shore up its offer for Paramount Communications Inc. and fend off the competing bidder, QVC Network Inc.

Nynex, one of the seven regional Bell telephone companies, said the investment signals strong support for the Paramount takeover. The additional money, if it were all for to reinforce the bid for Paramount, would put a new Viacom offer close to QVC's, at about \$78 a share, compared with about \$79.75 based on Monday's closing stock price.

Viacom is widely expected to raise its cash and stock offer for Paramount to match or top QVC's offer, but probably not until QVC announces firm financing for its bid.

Viacom will give Nynex preferred stock, convertible into Viacom Class B nonvoting stock at \$70 a share. Those See VIACOM, Page 16

Thinking Ahead

Reproducing the Asian Miracle

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — What if the Asian tigers started breeding like rabbits? If clones of Taiwan and Singapore started popping up all over the world, in Africa and in Latin America and in Eastern Europe?

After an exhaustive study of the causes of the East Asian "miracle," the World Bank says it might happen. Some of the most important factors behind the East Asians' incredible success could be copied by other countries.

Some Asians go even further, touting the Asian model as the world's next dominant economic and political system, the 21st-century successor to Western free-market capitalism.

People in the industrial countries, many of whom are feeling increasingly besieged by Asian competition, may not be thrilled by all this.

But at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington last week, some of the West's leading lights, including Lloyd Bentsen, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, and Kenneth Clarke, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, held up Asia's economic superstars as fine examples to the rest of the world.

Damning though it may seem to many Europeans and Americans, rising Third World prosperity is actually good for the Western economies. Most industrial countries would be worse off today if the dynamic economies of East Asia were not creating booming new markets for their exports.

In a world threatened by explosive tensions between rich and poor, and disruptive mass migrations, Asia's success is a factor for global stability.

Here are some of the World Bank's measures of that success:

For 30 years, East Asia has been the world's fastest-growing region, with most of the growth occurring in eight countries: Japan, the Tiger economies of South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore, and more recently Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Since 1960, these eight countries have grown twice as fast as the rest of East Asia, three times as

Mexico Sets Program to Lift Wages

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has announced a complex plan to raise Mexican wages and bolster the nation's economy.

His proposals address U.S. concerns about American jobs displaced by cheap Mexican labor under the North American Free Trade Agreement and lay the groundwork for the 1994 presidential election campaign.

Mr. Salinas said Sunday that the measures would allow Mexico to use the advantages it earned in five years of fiscal discipline. In that time, inflation has been trimmed to single-digit levels and foreign debt has been substantially cut.

The stimulus package includes individual and corporate tax cuts, lower prices for industrial electricity and diesel fuel, lower cargo rates at the nation's airports and on its railroad, and accelerated corporate depreciation for investments.

Those measures are being taken in addition to wage increases, which for the first time will take into account Mexican workers' increasing productivity, a promise Mr. Salinas made to President Bill Clinton when side agreements on NAFTA were negotiated.

The cost of the package is thought to be roughly \$6 billion, which equals the budget surplus that Mr. Salinas has said he plans to use.

Introducing the German bank that is at home in international finance: WestLB.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates		Eurocurrency Deposits		Oct. 4	
Australia	1.85	3-month	3 1/2%	6-month	3 1/2%
Canada	0.70	9-month	3 1/2%	12-month	3 1/2%
France	6.55	1-year	3 1/2%		
Germany	1.36				
Italy	1.36				
Japan	163.60				
UK	1.63				

Key Money Rates		Oct. 4	
3-month Treasury bill	3.25	3-month Euro	3.25
6-month Treasury bill	3.25	6-month Euro	3.25
9-month Treasury bill	3.25	9-month Euro	3.25
1-year Treasury bill	3.25	1-year Euro	3.25

A Challenge to the German Model
Some Firms Want Out of Industry-Wide Labor Pacts

FRANKFURT — Imagine a Germany where labor unions and employers' organizations play only a small part in negotiating wage agreements and working conditions. Fantasy? Not if a handful of German corporations have their way.

In 1991, Germany had only six days lost from strike action per 1,000 workers, one of the lowest rates in the industrial world, according to the Cologne-based Institute of the German Economy.

Companies leaving the employers organizations may lose bargaining clout and could face even higher pay agreements.

and working conditions to unions without fear of losing their competitive edge. But German workers, having grown accustomed to shorter working hours, better pay and living standards generally higher than those of workers elsewhere, are unwilling to accept that Germany's slowing economy can no longer shoulder the burden of their expectations.

union. The demise of employers' associations "would be bad news," she said. Henning von Vieregg, a spokesman for Nordmetall, a northern regional metal-employers association, said the absence of a "strong and sensible" negotiating partner could allow unions' demands to spin out of control, making strikes and the use of non-union labor more frequent.

IBM Deutschland GmbH, International Business Machines Corp.'s German unit, helped set the trend when it announced last year that most of its divisions would leave the regional metal-employers groups in 1994, and negotiate their own contracts with their unions.

IBM contended its step to circumvent the employers groups would only make working conditions closer to those in other service-oriented companies in Germany. But IBM has not shown any interest in joining any employers groups for the services sector. Companies exiting the employers organizations could face a nasty surprise — higher pay agreements. Moreover, these companies may lose bargaining clout and financial support in the event of often-costly labor disputes.

German Output Rises, but Few See a Recovery

BONN — Industrial production in the former West Germany rose 2.1 percent in August from July but was still 5.6 percent below year-earlier levels, the Economics Ministry said Monday.

Economists said the rise did not mean a recovery in the economy was under way. They cautioned that the figure could be revised down, as the July figure was — to a fall of 0.8 percent from a rise of 1 percent.

The strongest jump in August output came in the key capital-goods sector, which was up nearly 5 percent from July. Production in the building sector rose 3 percent while manufacturing increased 2 percent.

"The figures show the decline in industrial output is at best bottoming out," said Thorsten Neufeld of Deutsche Bank Research in Frankfurt. "We would be very careful about predicting a recovery."

zation and maybe even the start of an upward trend," he said. Economists said they expected West German industrial orders and unemployment figures, due this week, to confirm the stagnation of the economy.

Sweden Unveils Tax-Cut Plan to Boost Stocks

STOCKHOLM — Sweden proposed on Monday a series of tax cuts for shareholders and companies. The Finance Ministry said the measures were aimed at encouraging investment and enhancing the possibilities of equity financing.

Swedish company taxes, already among the lowest in Europe, would fall to 28 percent from 30 percent under the government's plan. Capital gains tax on stock holdings would be halved, to 12.5 percent.

The proposal would also reduce the concession that allows companies to place part of their income in nontaxed funds, and the maximum duration would be cut to five years.

Investor's Europe

Table with columns: Exchange, Index, Monday Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Rows include Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, Amsterdam CBS Trend, Brussels Stock Index, Frankfurt FAZ, Helsinki HEX, London Financial Times 30, London FTSE 100, Madrid General Index, Milan MIB, Paris CAG 40, Stockholm Aftersvevdelen, Vienna Stock Index, Zurich SBS.

Very briefly:

- Avero Central Beber and Interpolis NV, which had been negotiating a merger that would have created the second-largest Dutch insurer, said they were not going ahead because their distribution channels were incompatible and a merger would threaten the integrity of their boards.
• The Monetary Committee of the European Community elected the British Treasury's top international negotiator, Nigel Wicks, as its new president, replacing Jean-Claude Trichet of France.
• CFA, the French automakers' trade group, said the French new-car market had shrunk 16.2 percent in September from a year earlier, to 123,400 registrations.
• Metallgesellschaft AG sold almost 4 percent of its Canadian unit Metall Mining Corp. to Minarco SA, the holding company for the non-African interests of the Anglo-American-De Beers mining combine.
• Italy's government approved tax credits of 1.619 trillion lire (\$1.02 billion) for the state holding company Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, known as IRI.
• Denmark's gross domestic product fell 1.1 percent in the second quarter and the economy shrank at a 1.25 percent rate for the first half of the year.

United Considers a Stake in Lufthansa

FRANKFURT — As Lufthansa and United Airlines signed a cooperation agreement Monday, the American carrier said it might take a stake in the German one after its privatization. The accord, which will give Lufthansa greater access to the American market and allow United to expand in Europe, takes effect Jan. 10. It allows each airline to make reservations for its passengers on certain routes of the other.

owns 51.42 percent of Lufthansa, recently said it wanted to privatize the airline soon, perhaps by early 1994. But Lufthansa's supervisory board chairman, Wolfgang Roeller, said Monday that a partial privatization would be preferable to a full one. He did not elaborate.

Under the accord, Lufthansa will be able to sell tickets to 11 cities in the U.S.: five with connections through Chicago, five through Washington and one through San Francisco. It currently flies to 12 airports in the United States. United will be able to book passengers on Lufthansa flights to a number of cities in Germany beyond Frankfurt as well as to Vienna. The German cities are Cologne, Düsseldorf, Hannover, Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg and Stuttgart.

million a year earlier. In 1992, the carrier had a loss of \$950 million. Lufthansa posted a pretax loss of 221 million DM for the first half of 1993 but has said it may break even for the full year. It had a pretax profit of 24 million DM in the second quarter.

The accord followed months of negotiations with Lufthansa with United and American Airlines. Mr. Weber said the choice of United had been influenced by the carrier's network in Asia and the Pacific. Under similar agreements concluded recently, British Airways is allied with USAir Group, Air France with Continental Airlines and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines with Northwest Airlines.

EMERGE: Templeton Fund Favors the Far-Flung

Continued from Page 15 companies doing business in China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. Eileen Sanders, an analyst who follows emerging markets funds for Morningstar Inc. in Chicago, praises Mr. Mobius's performance and says, "He's done an excellent job with the closed-end fund."

is invested in about 22 countries, with its largest holdings in Brazil, Turkey, the Philippines, Greece, Hong Kong and Portugal. Some analysts expressed surprise initially about the purchases in Turkey, but the move has paid off with strong economic gains there this year. Referring to Turkey as undervalued, Mr. Mobius said the country is industrialized and diverse with a rising standard of living and a strategic position near key waterways and some of the new

Czech Republic And Slovakia Sign EC Pacts

LUXEMBOURG — The EC announced Monday that its foreign ministers had signed trade and cooperation agreements with the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Jacques Delors, the EC Commission president, said it was up to the parliaments of the two countries of the former Czechoslovakia to decide when the agreements would go into force. He said the EC hoped they would take effect immediately.

PRIVATIZE: France Sets What Analysts Consider to Be an Attractive Price for the Planned Sale of BNP Shares

mond Alphandery said he considered 240 francs a share a "fair price," that reflected the bank's mid-range outlook for earnings. He said the market's expectation was erroneously based on the price of BNP's nonvoting certificate of investment, which he said had been pushed up by speculators in recent months. Trading in the certificate was suspended last Thursday at 277 francs.

"We have based the price on the intrinsic value of the company," he said. "We don't want French investors to discover down the line that we sold them this stock at too high a price." A source at Lazard Frères & Co., which advised the Treasury in valuing BNP, said the price chosen by the government reflected uncertainties about the bank's recovery and of how the movement of interest rates would affect the bank's outlook.

Breaking with practices in France's first privatization program, in 1986-1988, the government is permitting six foreign investors to participate in BNP's 16-member core shareholding group, which will own 30 percent of the bank's capital. They include Dresdner Bank; the Kuwait Investment Authority; the Kuwait Social Security Fund; Koche Finance SA, a unit of pharmaceuticals concern Hoffmann-La Roche;

RAT Industries PLC; and three pension funds of General Electric Co. of the United States. Dresdner's stake of 1.8 million shares, or 1 percent, was expected to rise after the privatization, as the two banks have formed an alliance that could lead to establishment of a European retail banking network as well as joint ventures in international corporate banking. BNP is taking a 10 percent stake in Dresdner. BAT's investment, of about 0.5

percent in BNP, was made on behalf of its Eagle Star and Allied Dunbar insurance units as well as its pension fund. The investment also has a strategic purpose. The tobacco conglomerate is anxious to buy Seita, the French state-owned tobacco company that figures in the government's long-range privatization plans. General Electric Investment Corp., a GE unit, is taking a 0.75 percent stake.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

TODAY'S SPECIAL REPORT ON EDUCATION. Appears on Pages 9 through 13. MOVING: AGS INTERNATIONAL MOVING. THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS. FREE INFORMATION SESSION ON TECHNICAL WRITING. ANNOUNCEMENTS: THE HIT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE.

BUSINESS SERVICES: SAVE ON International Phone Calls. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE: SWITZERLAND, LAKE Geneva & MOUNTAIN RESORTS. REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE: SERVICED RENTALS. YOUR OWN APARTMENT: IN LONDON, PARIS, MADRID. KALLBACK DIRECT: Tel: 1/206-284-8600. GENEVA SWITZERLAND: Full Service is our Business. BUSINESS ADVISORY SERVICES S.A. OFFSHORE COMPANIES FROM £150.

ACQUISITION AND MERGER: COACHMAN & MERGER. PARIS & SUBURBS: REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE: SERVICED RENTALS. YOUR OWN APARTMENT: IN LONDON, PARIS, MADRID. JOHN TAYLOR: SOTHEBY'S INTERNATIONAL REALTY. THE MOST EXCLUSIVE ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES. AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES: specialists in furnished apartments.

74 CHAMPS ELYSEES: LE CLARIDGE. LATIN QUARTER: 2 room, 1 bath, fully furnished. EMBASSY SERVICE: YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS. EMPLOYMENT: EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE. EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. AUTO RENTALS: RENT FROM DEBRI AUTO WEEKENDS. AUTOS TAX FREE: TRANCO BELGIUM.

HEALTH/MEDICAL SERVICES: OUT OF BODYWORKS. LOW COST FLIGHTS: DAILY FLIGHTS AT LOWER FARES. LEGAL SERVICES: SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO ATTORNEY. INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE ads work.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. PLANNING TO RUN A CLASSIFIED AD? Place your Ad quickly and easily, contact your nearest HT office or representative with your text. EUROPE: PARIS, BRUSSELS, AMSTERDAM, LONDON, MADRID, MILAN, VIENNA, ZURICH. MIDDLE EAST: ISRAEL, JORDAN, KUWAIT, SAUDI ARABIA, SYRIA, TURKEY. AFRICA: EGYPT, LIBYA, ALGERIA, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, SOUTH AFRICA. NORTH AMERICA: NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO.

Thinking About Business? Then don't miss the Business Message Center every Wednesday in the Trib.

AMEX

Monday's 3 p.m. closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table of AMEX stock prices including columns for High, Low, and various stock symbols like 3M, AMZN, and others.

Table of stock prices with columns for High, Low, and various stock symbols including 3M, AMZN, and others.

Table of stock prices with columns for High, Low, and various stock symbols including 3M, AMZN, and others.

Table of stock prices with columns for High, Low, and various stock symbols including 3M, AMZN, and others.

Table of stock prices with columns for High, Low, and various stock symbols including 3M, AMZN, and others.

Table of stock prices with columns for High, Low, and various stock symbols including 3M, AMZN, and others.

discow
le East
Bosnia
ations
nomy
40%

Turn to Baer Drive to get you there.

In today's topsy-turvy markets, international investors naturally turn to asset managers who offer uncommon experience and flexibility combined with an unwavering commitment to achieving client objectives. That's why so many investors around the world rely on Bank Julius Baer, one of Switzerland's leading private banks with a century-old tradition of preserving and enhancing wealth.

Bank Julius Baer. We're determined to get you there.

BANK JULIUS BAER

For the Fine Art of Swiss Banking
Zurich, Bahnhofstrasse 44, CH-8001 Zurich, Tel. (01) 228 51 11
London, Bankers House, Bankers Quay, London EC3A 7NE, Tel. 071-623-4211
New York, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017, Tel. (212) 257-7600
Los Angeles - San Francisco - Palm Beach - Mexico City
Hong Kong - Geneva - Paris - Bordeaux - Frankfurt

Advertisement for TIME magazine featuring a man looking at a map and the text 'It's a small world for a man with a map.' Includes the TIME logo and 'THE WORLD'S #1 MAGAZINE'.

ASIA/PACIFIC

NYSE

Monday's 3 p.m. Tables include the nationwide prices for the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Last, Chg, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stock prices.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Last, Chg, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stock prices.

Beijing Moves to Raise Tax Revenue

BEIJING — China's central government plans far-reaching changes in taxation to cut its soaring budget deficit and equalize tax rates among provinces, companies and individuals, economists said Monday. A Finance Ministry official told a Japanese delegation last month that the changes, to be implemented Jan. 1, aim to double the share of overall tax revenue received by Beijing.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Last, Chg, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various stock prices.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Oct. 4, 1993

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not all fund quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issuer prices. The simplified prospectus frequency of quotations is daily (D), weekly (W), monthly (M), quarterly (Q), semi-annually (S), annually (A), or irregularly (I).

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Oct. 4, 1993

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not all fund quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issuer prices. The simplified prospectus frequency of quotations is daily (D), weekly (W), monthly (M), quarterly (Q), semi-annually (S), annually (A), or irregularly (I).

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

Embargo

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

SPORTS

Season of Records Ends Baseball Era

By Murray Chass
NEW YORK — Contrary to the wishes of the San Francisco Giants, the 25th season of division play in the major leagues came to a close Sunday.

The new system would not necessarily preclude the type of race the Giants and the Atlanta Braves provided in the National League West.

Teams separated into two divisions in each major league in 1969. In that season, 24 teams...

If the attendances of the expansion teams — 4,483,350 for the Col-

.677 slugging average percentage was the highest in the NL since Stan Musial's .702 in 1948.

John Olerud of Toronto fell far short of the 400 he was hitting two months ago, but his .363 average was high enough to win the AL batting title.

Juan Gonzalez of Texas hit the most home runs in the AL, 46, winning the title by returning from a back ailment and hitting two in the last four games.

Fred McGriff, traded from San Diego to Atlanta during the season, hit 31 homers and topped 30 for the sixth straight year.

None of the champions, however, matched Mark Whiten of St. Louis, who had the best single game of any hitter, slugging four home runs and driving in 12 runs against Cincinnati on Sept. 7.

Chuck Carr of the Florida Marlins became the first expansion player to lead in stolen bases, but his 58 was the lowest total for an NL leader since Bobby Tolson had 57 in 1970.

Darryl Kile of Houston and Jim Abbott of the New York Yankees provided two of the three best-pitched games of the season in a five-day period spanning Whiten's performance.

Jack McDowell of the Chicago White Sox was the AL's only 20-game winner, but the NL produced four: John Burkett and Bill Swift of the Giants and Tom Glavine (for the third successive season) and Greg Maddux of the Braves.

The lowest earned run averages were recorded by Kevin Appier of Kansas City, 2.61, and Maddux, 2.36.

Randy Johnson of Seattle led all pitchers in strikeouts with 308. The season's MVP award went to the National League's 227 and became the Red's first player to lead the league since Ewell Blackwell in 1947.

But the career strikeout leader has whiffed his last batter, Nolan Ryan, who had decided before the season that it would be his last, had to quit Sept. 22 because he tore a ligament in his elbow.

Jack Morris, who won more games than any other pitcher in the 1980s, suffered a similar injury and is finished before he had planned to be.

They saw all four division races last until the last week of the season, the Philadelphia Phillies became the third team in three years to go from last to first, the Braves and the Giants stage their scintillating chase, the New York Mets stage one of the great flops, the San Diego Padres shed the no-nonsense contender, and three teams — Oakland, Minnesota and Milwaukee — go from 90 victories to 90 losses when only five teams had ever before taken that plunge.

They also saw two teams boast a pair of 20-game winners, for the first time in 20 years: Andres Galarraga of Colorado qualify on the next-to-last day of the season for the National League batting championship he won. Dave Winfield got his 3,000th hit, and Nolan Ryan, George Brett and Jack Morris end their careers.

And they saw batters hit 4,030 home runs, an increase of 22.7 percent from last year's total of 3,038. But the last expansion season, 1977, produced 3,644 home runs compared with 2,235 the year before, a 63 percent rise.

National League expansion was a roaring success, and not just in attendance. Galarraga epitomized the different kind of play offered by the two new teams.

He missed enough games with injuries that his chance of reaching the 502 at-bats needed to qualify for the batting title was jeopardized, but he reached 502 on Saturday, and on Sunday he completed his championship season with a .370 average. No one with a first-year expansion team had won a batting title.

Barry Bonds, the \$43.7 million free agent who powered the Giants, finished No. 1 in home runs with 46, not to mention slugging percentage, on-base percentage, extra-base hits, total bases and intentional walks. His

That Old Oct. 3 Luck Runs Out for the Giants



Robby Tompson consoled Salomon Torres as his pitching stint and the Giants' season came to a close.

By Mike Terry
Washington Post Staff

LOS ANGELES — The Giants lose the pennant! The Giants lose the pennant!

Those words must have been ringing in the ears of Dodger fans from here to Brooklyn, some of whom had watched 42 years of repay their arch rivals for some of the awful things the Giants have inflicted on their team in pennant races past.

Los Angeles decided the National League West title on Sunday — in favor of the Atlanta Braves — with a crushing 12-1 victory before a sellout crowd of 54,340 in Dodger Stadium.

Kevin Gross, who threw a no-hitter against the Giants last year, went the distance, pitching a six-hitter. He held the heart of the Giants' order — Will Clark, Barry Bonds and Matt Williams — to a combined 2-for-11.

Gross's job was made much easier by his catcher, Mike Piazza, who capped his soon-to-be rookie-of-the-year season with two homers and four runs batted-in. Piazza finished the year with 35 homers and 112 RBIs.

For the Giants, Oct. 3 had historically been a lucky day. Twice they had won pennants on that date, in 1951 and 1962. And both times they beat the Dodgers in a playoff to go to the World Series.

This time, the Giants became the eighth major league team to win 100 or more games and not win a pennant, the last being the 1980 Cardinals.

Cardinals' D. W. Terry Mulholland answered the only nagging question facing playoff-bound Philadelphia, throwing four strong innings in St. Louis with no signs of the hip injury that caused him to miss almost a month.

Meets 9, Marlins 2: New York extended its longest winning streak of the year to six games by beating visiting Florida, but still finished 59-103 in the expansion Marlins' 64-98.

Expos 3, Pirates 1: Lou Frazier drove in three runs with two singles as Montreal, playing at home, concluded a hot second half by beating Pittsburgh.

Reds 7, Astros 4: Cincinnati ended one of its worst seasons the way it began it, with a victory, as Hal Morris had four hits, one a homer, against Houston.

NL ROUNDUP

Baltimore Orioles. The last time it happened in the National League was 1962, when the Giants had 103 victories and the Dodgers 102.

But after six months of maneuvering a shaky pitching staff, the Giants' manager, Dusty Baker, had no miracles left. Salomon Torres, in his eighth major league start, could not get out of the fourth inning. He gave up three runs on five hits and walked five.

The bullpen completed the collapse, getting ripped for four homers and nine runs, five scoring in the eighth.

Piazza hit had Dave Burba's first pitch in the fifth for his 34th homer, the most by a Dodger since the team moved to Los Angeles in 1958.

White Sox 4, Indians 0: The Indians, who have not finished first since 1954, lost for the first time in Cleveland Stadium, so a defeat in the finale seemed fitting.

The Indians played 4,197 games at Cleveland Stadium since losing the opener there, 1-0, to the Philadelphia Athletics on July 31, 1932, and have not contended since 1959.

Blue Jays 11, Orioles 6: Joe Carter became the 25th major league player to homer twice in one inning when he hit two off Ben McDonald during Toronto's eight-run second in Baltimore.

Yankees 2, Tigers 1: Mike Stanley's single with one out in the ninth beat Detroit in New York.

Brewers 6, Red Sox 3: Dave Nilsson's pinch-hit two-run single with the bases loaded in the 14th, and another run that scored on a wild pitch, gave Milwaukee its victory in Boston.

Twins 7, Mariners 2: Kent Hrbek drove in four runs with two homers as Minnesota beat visiting Seattle.

White Sox 4, Indians 0: The Indians, who have not finished first since 1954, lost for the first time in Cleveland Stadium, so a defeat in the finale seemed fitting.

The Indians played 4,197 games at Cleveland Stadium since losing the opener there, 1-0, to the Philadelphia Athletics on July 31, 1932, and have not contended since 1959.

Blue Jays 11, Orioles 6: Joe Carter became the 25th major league player to homer twice in one inning when he hit two off Ben McDonald during Toronto's eight-run second in Baltimore.

Yankees 2, Tigers 1: Mike Stanley's single with one out in the ninth beat Detroit in New York.

Brewers 6, Red Sox 3: Dave Nilsson's pinch-hit two-run single with the bases loaded in the 14th, and another run that scored on a wild pitch, gave Milwaukee its victory in Boston.

Twins 7, Mariners 2: Kent Hrbek drove in four runs with two homers as Minnesota beat visiting Seattle.

White Sox 4, Indians 0: The Indians, who have not finished first since 1954, lost for the first time in Cleveland Stadium, so a defeat in the finale seemed fitting.

The Indians played 4,197 games at Cleveland Stadium since losing the opener there, 1-0, to the Philadelphia Athletics on July 31, 1932, and have not contended since 1959.

Blue Jays 11, Orioles 6: Joe Carter became the 25th major league player to homer twice in one inning when he hit two off Ben McDonald during Toronto's eight-run second in Baltimore.

Yankees 2, Tigers 1: Mike Stanley's single with one out in the ninth beat Detroit in New York.

Brewers 6, Red Sox 3: Dave Nilsson's pinch-hit two-run single with the bases loaded in the 14th, and another run that scored on a wild pitch, gave Milwaukee its victory in Boston.

Twins 7, Mariners 2: Kent Hrbek drove in four runs with two homers as Minnesota beat visiting Seattle.

White Sox 4, Indians 0: The Indians, who have not finished first since 1954, lost for the first time in Cleveland Stadium, so a defeat in the finale seemed fitting.

The Indians played 4,197 games at Cleveland Stadium since losing the opener there, 1-0, to the Philadelphia Athletics on July 31, 1932, and have not contended since 1959.

Blue Jays 11, Orioles 6: Joe Carter became the 25th major league player to homer twice in one inning when he hit two off Ben McDonald during Toronto's eight-run second in Baltimore.

Yankees 2, Tigers 1: Mike Stanley's single with one out in the ninth beat Detroit in New York.

Brewers 6, Red Sox 3: Dave Nilsson's pinch-hit two-run single with the bases loaded in the 14th, and another run that scored on a wild pitch, gave Milwaukee its victory in Boston.

Twins 7, Mariners 2: Kent Hrbek drove in four runs with two homers as Minnesota beat visiting Seattle.

White Sox 4, Indians 0: The Indians, who have not finished first since 1954, lost for the first time in Cleveland Stadium, so a defeat in the finale seemed fitting.

For Brett and Ryan, Farewell Time

The Assorted Press
George Brett went out with a hit, Nolan Ryan with more applause, and everyone left Arlington Stadium for good.

Baseball fans also said good-bye to Cleveland Stadium on Sunday. Both the Indians and the Rangers will move to new stadiums next spring. But two of baseball's greats will not be running across the new grass.

Brett and Ryan made their final appearances as players in the Kansas City Royals' 4-1 victory over the Texas Rangers.

It was as emotional as I've ever gotten on a baseball field," said Brett, who was 1-for-4. "I knew it was my last one. I was nervous. I was shaking."

Brett singled off Tom Henke leading off the ninth, prompting Ryan to tip his hat and players from both teams to give him a standing ovation in front of their dugouts.

Brett, 40, the only player to win batting titles in three separate de-

AL ROUNDUP

team's lineup cards to a standing ovation.

"I thought it was only appropriate he get a hit like that his last time up," Ryan said. "It was one of the few times I can honestly say I was happy to see George in uniform."

Angels 7, Athletics 3: Mark Langston, ending his five-game losing streak, struck out eight to increase his career total to 2,001 as J. T. Snow went 4-for-5 with a double, a homer and two singles in California's victory in Oakland.

Mariners 2, Yankees 1: In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

The 1993 Season's Batting and Pitching Averages in the National and American Leagues

Table with columns for League, Team, Player, AB, R, H, HR, RBI, PO, BA, OBP, SLG, OPS, IP, ERA, WHIP, etc. Includes sub-sections for NL Batting, AL Batting, NL Pitching, and AL Pitching.

Advertisement for Herald Tribune featuring real estate listings in New York City. Includes contact information for various agencies like BELGRAVIA, ORCHIDS, BELLE EPOCH, and MERCEDES.

Advertisement for 'TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND' with subscription information and phone number 02503-24024.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 'كواليتي الأصل' (Quality Original).

ART BUCHWALD

NAFTA: Spelling It Out

WASHINGTON—The North American Free Trade Agreement being pushed by President Clinton has become one of the most important issues in the United States.



Buchwald

Both Canada and Mexico stand to benefit from it, but opponents maintain that the U.S. worker will suffer.

Those who are in favor of the agreement and those who are against it are manning the barricades.

Phil McKinney, a strong opponent of NAFTA, came into my office and said, "Do you realize that the way the treaty is written someone from Mexico might soon be writing your column?"

"It's that bad?" "There are writers down there who can do what you do for 10 cents a page."

"Yeah, but not with the same flair," I said defensively.

"That's what you think. Just give them an unabridged dictionary and you won't be able to tell one of your columns from one written by a sheepherder in Guadalajara."

"If what you say is true, why would President Clinton and ex-presidents Bush, Carter and Ford be for it?"

"Because they maintain that even though one American columnist might lose his job, in the long run the person from Mexico who writes it will be able to buy a dozen Harley Davidsons from the United States."

To make his point, McKinney showed me a column in Spanish which he said had been written in Cancun. He told me, "It's no worse than one written by you and the newspaper syndicate didn't have to pay the Mexican writer health benefits or pension money, or give him leave when his wife was going to have a baby."

I examined it carefully. "But is he funny?" "Most editors couldn't care less. All they know is that Mexican columns can be produced at a price they can afford."

I was starting to get nervous. He continued, "If you think that's bad—I heard that the Mexicans are now training pottery makers to write in 500 words what the president should do about NATO defense cutbacks. You might as well face it, the American column as we know it will soon be no more."

In order to persuade me that he was right, Phil flew me to Tijuana to visit a syndicated columnist's factory. It was located in a back alley, and when I opened the door, it turned out to be nothing more than a sweatshop for writers.

At each table a man or a woman was bent over a 1940 Smith Corona typewriter turning out copies of stories by George Will, William Buckley and William Safire for one-tenth the price.

"How can we columnists possibly compete with Mexico when they don't pay them any wages?" I asked Phil.

Phil handed me a Mexican version of a Russell Baker column. "This is a fake," I protested. "Baker would never misspell the Baltimore Oriole."

McKinney said, "So what? Nobody outside of Baltimore would know the difference."

CBS vs. Art World: Philistines at the Gate?

By Carol Vogel

NEW YORK—The art world, which is more accustomed to complaining about being ignored by the media than being attacked by it, is still smarting from an unusually biting segment aired two weeks ago on the CBS news magazine "60 Minutes."

Entitled "Yes... but Is It Art?" the segment, which featured Morley Safer, questioned the very premises of abstract art.

It began with Safer quoting P. T. Barnum's legendary statement about a sucker being born every minute. Safer went on to say that most contemporary art was "worthless junk" given value only by the "hype" of critics, auction houses and dealers committed to misleading the public.

As talk of the segment spread through the art world, the furor grew. Museum curators, dealers, auction-house experts and collectors are scrambling to get their hands on a tape of the show.

On Sunday, "60 Minutes" broadcast a letter from Marc Glimcher of the Pace Gallery stating that the segment "stank of anti-intellectualism."

The owner of another well-known New York gallery, Andre Emmerich, said the broadcast's "smug, smiling, philistine approach was appalling."

And the painter Ellsworth Kelly said that he was "disappointed that a group of people like '60 Minutes,' who are generally respected, have slipped up so completely that none of them are more sophisticated about the arts."

"I thought the tone was amusing," said Safer, who is involved peripherally in art: He calls himself a "Sunday painter" and has had two shows of his paintings, in 1980 and 1985.

"When you approach a piece like this, you are going right where people live, not their taste, but where their pride and persona are," he said in a telephone interview. "These are people with disposable income who dispose of it in a curious way. They buy art as appendages to show how wealthy they are. We weren't talking about connoisseurship."

Connoisseurship aside, Safer remained scathingly dismissive throughout the segment.

When describing a painting from the 1950s by the American painter Cy Twombly that was being sold at Sotheby's last November, he said, "This one, a canvas of scribbles done with the wrong end of a paintbrush, bears the imaginative title of 'Untitled.' It is by Cy Twombly and was sold for 2,145,000. And that's dollars, not Twombly's."

Shown with a group of black schoolchildren at the Whitney Museum of American Art's retrospective of Jean-Michel Basquiat's work, Safer asks, "Do you think you could do as well?"

"Yeah," responds one of the children. "I could do better than that." Of Basquiat as an artist, Safer explained to viewers that "in 1988 when his popularity was declining, his career was saved. He died of a drug overdose, and now that there would be no more Basquiats, the market fell in love with him all over again."

Antonio Homem, the director of the Sonnabend Gallery, said the "60 Minutes" report could have been filmed decades ago. "I remember when everyone was saying their child could paint like Picasso," he said. "The fact that '60 Minutes' found that now every kid can draw like Basquiat reflects a sad decline in our society. The argument is so old, it could have taken place in the 1950s or earlier."

Much earlier. In another scene, Safer seems astounded that the urinal sculptures of the artist Robert Gober could be considered art.

He did not mention that Marcel Duchamp had signed a real urinal in 1913 and entered it into the Armory Show in New York, which brought the European avant-garde to America. (The Duchamp urinal at least had the honor of being publicly dismissed by President Woodrow Wilson.) Gober declined to comment about the way "60 Minutes" discussed his work.

But others didn't. "It's all about history repeating itself," said Lucy Mitchell-Innes, the director of contemporary art at Sotheby's. "Avant-garde art is by definition ahead of its time, and it has always been attacked, whether it be the Impressionists or artists working today."

The segment on "60 Minutes" included clips from Sotheby's contemporary art auctions in November.

After having filmed what Sotheby's officials estimate was three hours of material, a clip showed Mitchell-Innes as the auctioneer in one sale, correcting an error in the catalogue. "Lot 242, the Gerhard Richter," Mitchell-Innes was filmed saying. "Please note that the measurements for this work are reversed. It's actually a horizontal painting. I'm sorry, it's actually a vertical painting, 78 by 59 inches."

The camera zooms in on a close-up of the painting as if to underscore the confusion about abstract art. "We knew '60 Minutes' was coming. We certainly stand by the works of art we sell," Mitchell-Innes explained. "Sotheby's has no regrets at all."

Officials at Christie's, the auction house that is Sotheby's archrival, confirmed that "60 Minutes" had also asked them if it could film their sales. Christie's refused the request.

Besides using the auction houses to discuss what Safer described as "the same pitch that convinced the emperor to buy new clothes," he interviewed two critics, Hilton Kramer, the art critic for The New York Observer and editor of The New Criterion, and the London art critic Brian Sewell, to enhance his argument.

Safer also talked to the New York collector Elaine Danneheiser, who owns one of Gober's urinal sculptures. When discussing Danneheiser's collection, Safer describes a "white rectangle" by the artist Robert Ryman. Danneheiser explained that the artist "has reduced painting to its very essence, and a lot of people don't understand that but..." Safer interrupted, "I confess I'm one of them."

Throughout the show, no distinction was made between artists like Ryman and Twombly, who are widely respected in serious scholarly circles, and Jeff Koons, whose brazenly provocative work and love of publicity has evoked mixed response among critics.

"It was all negative," said Agnes Gund, the president of the Museum of Modern Art, where a retrospective of Ryman's work is on view. "No artists were shown in a positive manner."

Larry Gagosian, a New York gallery owner, agreed but added that he wasn't surprised. "They stacked the deck," he said. "But it's the nature of the way media and society deal with radical or new art; they devour their newborns. It was a pretty cheap shot."

When told of Gagosian's opinion, Safer responded: "I resent people saying the show was a cheap shot. If you want to look at a cheap shot, look at Koons's or Gober's art. By no definition is it art."



A Basquiat: Some children say they could do better.

PEOPLE

A Really Big Blowout For Stallone and Fans

It was a dynamite party: Sylvester Stallone and Wesley Snipes watched as 1,600 sticks of dynamite, helped along by 36 drums of gasoline, turned two waterfront warehouses in Louisville, Kentucky, into huge fireballs. Also watching were 50 fans chosen in a nationwide contest. Then they all paraded around the rubble. "It was a rush, a pure rush," said Chris Morales, a university student who had the privilege of pushing the plunger. The buildings were torn down to make way for a waterfront plaza. Warner Bros. filmed the explosion to use in promotions for the new Stallone-Snipes movie, "Demolition Man."

Holly Brubaker, a fashion writer for The New Yorker, has been named style editor of The New York Times Magazine, effective next year. Brubaker, 39, succeeds Carrie Donovan, 65, who is retiring after having held the position since 1977.

"The Blue Kite" won the Grand Prix in the Tokyo International Film Festival despite the withdrawal of the Chinese delegation over its showing. The film, directed by Tiao Zhanzhang, depicts the struggles of a young mother and her son during China's political upheavals of the 1950s and 1960s. The Chinese delegation contended that a Beijing studio that owns the copyright had not given permission for the film.

Madonna stomped out of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem when she found she did not have a floor to herself, and took her entourage to another hotel. She will perform in Tel Aviv on Tuesday.

The film director Spike Lee married the lawyer Tanya Lewis in a New York ceremony attended by film and sports stars.

Federico Fellini, recovering from a stroke in August, will return home this month and begin work next year on a new movie, his 21st feature film, the film's producer said.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 9-13 & 17

Schiller Theater Closes in Berlin

BERLIN—Actors got their last curtain call at Berlin's Schiller Theater as the stage closed down because the city could no longer afford to run it. The final production at the 86-year-old theater was a comedy by Coline Serreau.

The Berlin government has been supporting the Schiller with 64 million Deutsche marks (about \$34 million) in subsidies a year.

The city also supports seven other big stages. Saddled with rebuilding Berlin's rundown eastern sector, the government has been forced to cut back on spending.

City officials decided to close the Schiller because it is the biggest and costliest theater in Berlin.

WEATHER

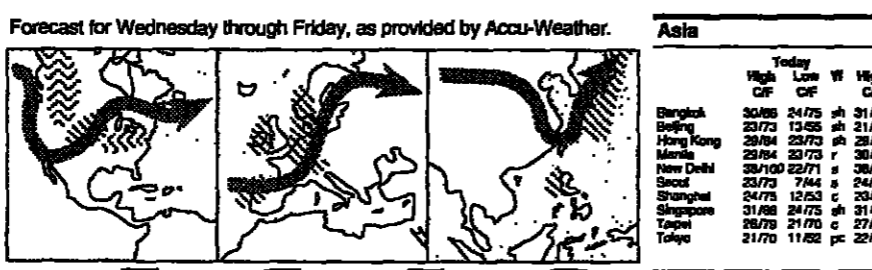


Table with weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, Asia, Latin America, and Oceania. Columns include location, today's weather, and tomorrow's weather.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of Oct. 4 and a list of AT&T access numbers.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



Sharing the day's events with loved ones back in the States has never been easier. Whenever you're away, simply dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from and an English-speaking AT&T Operator or voice prompt will put you through in seconds.



هكذا من الأصل

Table of AT&T Access Numbers for various countries, including Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cape Verde Islands, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Monaco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, U.A.E., U.K., Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.